

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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Vol IV No 149

3 August 1982

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SUZUKI TRIP TO PRC UNAFFECTED BY OGAWA INCIDENT

OW030200 Tokyo KYODO in English 0129 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 3, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Tuesday the cancellation of Education Minister Heiji Ogawa's scheduled trip to Beijing should not affect his own upcoming visit to China this September. Speaking to reporters in the Diet building, Suzuki simply replied "probably not" when asked if there would be any fallout from the Ogawa incident.

China rejected Ogawa's visit, originally planned for September, in protest over revisions made in Japanese school textbooks dealing with Sino-Japanese relations.

When asked if he would reaffirm the Japan-China joint statement during his trip to Beijing, Suzuki told reporters that it would not be necessary. The statement states that Japan takes full responsibility for its aggression against China during the war, and it has been at the center of the dispute over the text revisions. The government officially does not regard the textbook issue to be a diplomatic dispute. It is seeking to resolve differences with Beijing through working level talks in the Education Ministry and Foreign Ministry.

ABE, THAI PRIME MINISTER DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

OW020851 Tokyo KYODO in English 0836 GMT 2 Aug 82

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 2, KYODO -- Japan told Thailand Monday it will send an investment mission early next year to promote closer economic relations. International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe stressed the importance of expanded Japanese investment in Thailand in a meeting with Premier Prem Tinsulanon. A senior MITI Official said the investment mission would possibly be sent in January or February. The official said that Abe called on the Bangkok government to improve the climate for foreign investment.

Prem expressed his deep appreciation for Japan's economic assistance and won a pledge from the visiting Japanese leader of further economic aid. Japan's economic aid to Thailand since 1968 has reached yen 384.1 billion, including yen 70 billion in the current fiscal year for a natural gas separation plant and nine development projects. Investment as of September, 1981 stood at dollar 77.2 million, accounting for 31 percent of Thailand's total foreign investment. The Thai premier hailed Japan's market opening measures designed to maintain free trade, officials said.

Abe also promised to help Thailand, probably the most stable force in the Southeast Asian region, promote exports to other countries. The MITI chief, referring to Thailand's promising natural gas project in the Siam Bay, added that Japan is ready to extend as much help as possible.

Also present in the Monday morning meeting were Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Commerce Minister Punmi Punnasi. Abe was to confer with Punmi, Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun and Industry Minister Chatchai Chunhawan later in the day. Thai officials indicated that trade imbalance between the two countries -- dollar 1,190 million in Japan's favor last year -- will top the agenda.

Abe said that Japan backs the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' Kampuchean policy. Thai Premier Prem told Abe his government is happy to see the creation of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government. He also added that the ASEAN's basic Kampuchean policy was not to interfere in the neighboring state's internal affairs but to help realize the wishes of Kampuchean people.

The Japanese delegation will leave for home Tuesday.

## Trade Talks Continue

OW021255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT 2 Aug 82

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Aug 2, KYODO -- Thailand asked Japan Monday to buy more farm produce and other goods to correct the trade imbalance which has been chronically in Japan's favor. Thai Commerce Minister Punmi Punnasi also called for an early solution of the country's maize exports to Japan in a meeting with visiting International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe. Abe, in response to the Thai requests, said the Japanese Government will do what it can to resolve the trade issues, senior Japanese officials said.

The Japanese Cabinet minister also revealed plans to arrange a visit in fiscal 1983 to Japan by a group of Thai officials who will study marketing strategies at department stores and supermarkets to learn the tastes of the Japanese customer. Punmi urged Japan to take the lead in fighting the high U.S. interest rates which the Thai minister said has affected the economies of both developed and developing countries, according to officials who attended the one-hour meeting at the Commerce Ministry.

Punmi and Abe agreed in principle, the Thai commerce minister later said in an interview with KYODO News Service, that the trade imbalance would be remedied. Punmi said he also complained to Abe that Japan's market-opening measures will benefit developed countries more than developing countries like Thailand. But the Thai minister said Abe expressed the will of the Japanese Government to promote imports from the Southeast Asian country. I trust him, Punmi added. When asked by Punmi about Thai maize exports to Japan this year, a Japanese spokesman said, Abe replied that it was up to private enterprises but that the government would try to make efforts to realize the Thai plan. Japan's maize imports from Thailand last year totaled some 200,000 tons. Japanese officials said Bangkok hopes to sell at least the 1981 amount.

Thai officials said their country welcomes Japanese investment but the commerce minister cautioned that Japan should invest in Thailand for mutual benefit. We want to export more agricultural products and industry products to Japan, Punmi stressed.

In addition to the trade imbalance, the Thais hope to settle a problem arising from natural gas exports to Japan. Japanese officials accompanying Abe said the country cannot make a commitment to buy natural gas from Thailand under a long-term energy program. Union Oil of California's revised estimate of natural gas reserves in the Gulf of Thailand places gas reserves at 489 billion cubic feet instead of an earlier forecast of 1.58 trillion cubic feet. The Petroleum Authority of Thailand has contested the revised amount of reserves. Whatever the exact amount of natural gas reserves there, Thai officials expressed the hope that Japan purchases natural gas from their country. If Japan fails to do so, Commerce Minister Sithi [as received] indicated in the interview, we will look for another customer.

FINANCE OFFICIALS WELCOME U.S. DISCOUNT RATE CUT

OW310425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0258 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 31, KYODO -- Finance Ministry officials Saturday welcomed the lowering of the U.S. discount rate as a sign the high U.S. interest policy, which had been under severe criticism from abroad, may be changing. But they doubted the U.S. rate cut, the second in about 10 days, would lead immediately to lower Japanese interest rates.

They also believed the ministry would go ahead with its plan to raise the coupon rate on 10-year national bonds to be issued in August by 0.5 point to 8 percent per annum and also long-term prime rates by the same margin to 8.9 percent from September, unless a big change comes in the yen's value or elsewhere. U.S. long-term interest rates remain almost unchanged and the difference between Japanese and American interest rates is not narrowing if long-term rates are compared, they said.



ACADEMIC DENOUNCES JAPANESE DISTORTION OF HISTORY

SK030748 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Statement by president of Kim Hyong-chik Teachers College issued in Pyongyang 2 August 1982]

[Text] It has been reported that the Japanese Education Ministry has recently authorized textbooks that the Japanese have changed for the worse after having distorted and beautified the history of crimes concerning the Japanese imperialists' aggression against our country. In these textbooks, the stark historical facts are expressed totally irrelevantly or the brutal atrocity of plunder committed by the Japanese imperialist aggressors is glossed over and embellished.

The textbooks, first of all, cover up, rationalize and justify the aggressive crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists. The textbooks describe the Japanese imperialists as if they had justly assumed diplomatic rights and a right to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea -- which they had, in reality, wrested from the Koreans through the protectorate treaty between Korea and Japan concluded in 1905 and the Korean-Japanese new agreement concluded in 1907 under the threat of guns and bayonets. This act reminds us of the Japanese imperialists' aggressiveness and craftiness of that era, which they have now beautified as protection rather than aggression, and how they wickedly and recklessly wrested Korea's sovereignty in order to occupy it.

The textbooks also distort the facts to make it appear as if the Japanese were just in committing the historical crimes of forcibly demanding that Koreans worship at Shinto shrines and banning them from speaking Korean during the colonial rule with the aim of eternally eradicating the Korean national traits and as if they had allowed the Koreans to speak both Korean and Japanese. This is a brazen act aimed at justifying their past obstructions and schemes against Korea to make the Korean people colonial slaves.

These distortions and beautifications show they are not at all conscience-stricken about their past aggressive crimes and, furthermore, that they are even trying to conceal their crimes, thus clearly revealing their intention to justify future schemes of war and aggression. Moreover, the textbooks contain a hint that Japanese militarism, as in the past, will again appear as a ruler of colonies.

The textbooks, which have been changed for the worse, deal with the Korean people's anti-Japanese national liberation movement with animosity and deplore, full of revengeful thought and malicious intent, their loss of colonies because of their defeat in the war in 1945. The textbooks depict as just their measures to tighten security in order to brutally suppress the Korean people's anti-Japanese movement. The books emphasize that Japanese sovereignty was limited to the mainland islands. This vividly shows how much the Japanese are running wild to inspire revengeful ideas and ambition for aggression among the Japanese people and to realize their old dreams for colonial rule and the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Our people, who experienced enough of the Japanese imperialists' aggression and plunder, cannot restrain their indignation over such measures by the Japanese authorities. In particular, our educators can never overlook the Japanese Education Ministry's cunning, reactionary scheme of absurdly distorting the stark historical facts. The Japanese authorities' schemes for changing textbook contents for the worse constitute wanton deceit and distortion of the stark historical facts concerning Korean-Japanese relations. Their act is an intolerable blasphemy of and open challenge to the Korean people.

We cannot but pay attention to the fact that the Japanese Education Ministry's farce of changing textbooks for the worse coincides with the Japanese reactionaries' schemes that are running wild to strengthen their preparations for an aggressive war, while revising the constitution in favor of the country's militarization and aggression overseas and noisily crying out for the Japan-U.S. security system and the theory that Korea and Japan are in the same boat.

We clearly remember the historical fact that the Japanese imperialists, while enthusiastic about making inroads into the continent, were running amok with an education policy that would make the Korean people subjects of the Japanese empire and imbue the youth with fascist aggressive ideology. The Japanese Education Ministry's act of revising history, which is full of crimes, is an undisguised expression of strengthening militarist education in order to imbue the youth of Japan with aggressive ideology and is a prelude to the Japanese reactionaries' schemes of aggression and war aimed at again making inroads overseas, just as in the past.

The Korean people will not tolerate the farce by the Japanese people in authority to shamelessly distort history, nor will the Japanese people, who experienced misfortune and pains due to their country's overseas aggression.

Education that does not conform with social justice, the conscience of the times, science and truth cannot escape ruin in the future too, as in the past. The Japanese people in authority should bear in mind the past lessons, heed our just warnings and demands and immediately rectify their mistaken action.

#### NODONG SINMUN CRITICIZES JAPANESE MILITARY BUILDUP

SK291357 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 28 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 29 July commentary: "Where Are the Japanese Reactionaries Heading?"]

[Text] Recently, the Japanese Government formally approved the new, long prepared military buildup 5-year plan. Based on this plan, Japan is going to have a vast quantity of offensive weapons, including modern fighter-bombers, antisubmarine aircraft, ships, tanks and missiles through large military expenditures every year from 1983 till 1987.

According to news reports, when this military buildup plan is put into action, the Japanese Self-Defense Forces will be equipped with modern fighter-bombers and antisubmarine aircraft, whose numbers will stand next to the United States, and the naval defense forces will have ships whose numbers will surpass those of West Germany, ranking sixth in the world.

This shows that Japan -- which, fearing denunciation from public opinion within and without, has been asserting that it will not become a military power but an economic power and that it will aspire for peace but will not pursue war -- has openly and genuinely entered the road of accelerating war preparations, completely repudiating its hypocritical assertions of the past.

This plan for military buildup shows that the Japanese Government has in fact rescinded its past policy of limiting annual military spending to under 1 percent of the gross national product and has opened gates for an unlimited military buildup. The fact that Japan plans to increase its military strength on so large a scale in a time of peace, not war, is irrefutable evidence that the Japanese reactionaries are frenziedly trying to achieve their old dream of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, invoking the soul of the Japanese militarists who were defeated while trying to dominate Asia.

By revising elementary and middle school textbooks, the Japanese reactionary ruling circles are now creating the social atmosphere in which the Japanese imperialists' aggression against Korea and Asia is praised and another Pacific war is (?encouraged). They also are trying to produce a legal basis for rationalizing dispatch overseas of the Self-Defense Forces, meanwhile providing contingency legislation to commandeer manpower and material resources for wartime. All these issues are linked.

Japan's large-scale military buildup was planned in response to the demands of the U.S. imperialists' strategy toward Asia.

The U.S. imperialists, who are pursuing the ambition of world domination, regard the mobilization and use of Japan's military potential as an indispensable condition for implementation of its policy for invading Asia. In particular, they are trying to make Japan share the military burden on the same level as the NATO countries by strengthening the Japanese naval and air forces. To this end, not only the U.S. Government but also the military and congressmen have nakedly pressured Japan to increase military spending and beef up its military forces.

The Japanese Government's approval of the plan for military buildup, reflecting U.S. demands, demonstrates that Japan has been embroiled in implementing the U.S. imperialists' reckless war plans. This is the danger contained in the new plan for military buildup.

What we cannot overlook is the fact that, in essence, Japan's new plan for military buildup has been hurriedly set up and approved in order for Japan to participate in the U.S. imperialists' war of invasion against Korea. The U.S. imperialists, in a bid to provoke a new war of invasion in Korea, have been increasing U.S. military forces in South Korea and in neighboring areas and have accelerated modernization of the puppet armed forces, while employing every possible trick to induce the Japanese militarist force into their maneuvers.

The study for emergency in the Far East being undertaken simultaneously in Washington and Tokyo is essentially one for drafting a detailed plan for action to have military operations shared between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists in the event a new war of invasion is provoked in Korea. According to this very plan, the Japanese militarists, while loudly clamoring about the Japan-U.S. security system and the Japan-South Korea security system theory, are strengthening collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, accelerating preparations for participation in a future war of invasion against Korea. It is a well-known fact that the Japanese militarists have offered the territory of Japan for use as an operations and supply base for the U.S. imperialists' invasion against Korea, have often staged joint military exercises between U.S. troops and the Self-Defense Forces on the assumption of a war in Korea, have accelerated another invasion of South Korea and have strengthened military plots and collusion with the puppets.

It is more than clear that, following this new plan for military buildup approved by the Japanese Government, all of the Japanese reactionaries' maneuvers to prepare for a war will be rapidly pushed ahead on a full scale to a new dangerous stage.

The military buildup and maneuvers to prepare for a war by the Japanese militarists are anachronistic criminal acts which run counter to the aspirations of the two peoples of the DPRK and Japan as well as the Asian people, who demand peace and stability. They will further strain and complicate the situation in Korea and Asia, pose a threat to peace and security in this region, damage the national interests of the Japanese people and bring irrevocably serious consequences to Japan itself.

The Japanese reactionaries should realize that this is no longer the time when the Japanese imperialists could ignite the flames of aggression and run amok as they pleased. The Japanese authorities must look squarely at today's reality, act judiciously and prudently follow the road of peace, ceasing the maneuvers to build up military strength and prepare for a war, as demanded by the Japanese and Asian peoples.

### 3 Aug Commentary

SK030456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 3 (KCNA) -- The "1,000-mile maritime defence problem" brought forward by the Japanese reactionary ruling circles is an offspring of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy; it is intended to increase their military role in West Pacific and establish a military control over this area by inventing a pretext for overseas dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces," declares NODONG SINMUN Tuesday.

In the commentary captioned "Aggressive 1,000-Mile Maritime Defence Problem," the author says: The "1,000 mile maritime defence problem" harped on by the Japanese reactionary ruling circles gives rise to serious apprehensions from among the Asian people and progressive people the world over for its aggressive nature.

This "problem" had been a topic of debate in the Japanese reactionary ruling circles for a long time, the keynote of which is to sharply reinforce the "Self-Defence Forces" so they might gain the command of the sea and air in the waters within 1,000 miles from the Japanese coast in joint operation with the U.S. Navy "in case of emergency."

Under the pretext of guarding "the security of sea route of transport," the Japanese reactionaries scheme to enhance their military role in the West Pacific and establish their military control over it. This makes it self-evident that their expansionist design overseas has reached a very dangerous stage.

The "1,000-mile maritime defence problem" is an offspring of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy. Persistently clinging to the aggressive "policy of strength", the U.S. imperialists are making their desperate bid to maintain and expand their control over major areas of resources and military strategic vantages in the Far East, Middle East, Southeast Asia, etc. The U.S. imperialists demand the Japanese reactionaries to reinforce the "Self-Defence Forces" and bear heavier military burden in the West Pacific.

We should recall in this context that in a recently published report on the "U.S.-Japan defence relations" the United States urged Japan to largely increase military appropriations, arguing that the "self-defence" naval and air forces of Japan should "defend" the sea and air within 1,000 miles from Japan proper to support the U.S. forces in the Asian-Pacific region.

The Japanese reactionaries, on their part, are up to a scheme to realise their overseas expansion design by capitalising on the U.S. imperialists Asian strategy. To this end, the Japanese reactionary ruling circles are getting feverish in increasing the attacking capacity of the "Self-Defence Forces" with the naval and air forces playing the main part, while drastically increasing military spendings. While reinforcing the "Self-Defence Forces", the Japanese reactionaries are working to cook up "a legislation for an emergency case" for carrying out a war of aggression, which would involve the execution of the operation of the "Self-Defence Forces" and establishment of a war-time legal system, commandeering of man-power and material resources and stockpile of reserves of main strategic supplies "in case of emergency." The Japanese reactionary ruling circles are now making haste with a legal step for legalizing the dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces" overseas, openly claiming that "a strategy of prompt reaction" must be prepared for an instant blow to the adversary "in case of emergency."

All these facts go to prove that the "1,000-mile maritime defence problem" is designed to invent a pretext for the overseas dispatch of "the Self-Defence Forces", that the Japanese reactionaries intend to play a bigger military role in the Asian region by getting involved deeper in the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy and, taking advantage of this, realise their old dream of "the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere." The machinations of the Japanese reactionaries are a grave threat to peace and security in Asia and a criminal act rendering the situation acute in this area.

The Japanese reactionaries should act with discretion, looking straight at the changes of the times. Asia today is not the Asia yesterday when the Japanese militarists could strut about freely. If the Japanese reactionaries, oblivious of this, rush along the road of war, dancing to the drum-beating of the U.S. imperialists, that will never bring anything good to Japan itself.



NODONG SINMUN CALLS U.S. 'STRANGLER OF INDEPENDENCE'

SK300953 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 29 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 30 July special article: "The U.S. Imperialists Are Heinous Stranglers of National Independence and Liberation" -- KCNA identified this as an 'article']

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists are harshly repressing the movement for national liberation by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, emerging as the heinous stranglers of national independence.

Today there is not a country on the three continents whose sovereignty is not infringed by the U.S. imperialists, and all face the threat of invasion from them. As the struggle of peoples on the three continents for national liberation and sovereignty is strengthening, the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to again place newly independent countries under their thumb, viciously repressing the struggle for national liberation by the peoples of these continents.

The U.S. imperialists are thwarting with bayonets the peoples' struggle for sovereignty and liberation, either by directly occupying with their armed forces countries located in militarily strategic and economically important positions or by establishing military bases in these countries.

The U.S. imperialists have occupied South Korea for 37 years and exercised colonial fascist rule there. Stationing tens of thousands of aggressive troops in South Korea, they have harshly suppressed the South Korean people's struggle for sovereignty and reunification.

The Kwangju massacre, in which thousands of citizens rising up in the struggle for democratic rights, freedom and reunification were killed, was perpetrated under the U.S. imperialists' instigation. By handing over to the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique vast military forces in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists allowed the clique to trigger the massacre of the Kwangju uprisers.

Babbling that South Korea is pivotal to U.S. interests, the U.S. imperialists have tried to grasp it as their colonial, military base and further enhance colonial, military fascist rule. For this purpose, the U.S. imperialists, continuously increasing aggressive armed forces in South Korea and increasing military support on a large scale for the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique, have converted the whole of South Korea into a living hell in which fascism and violence are rampant. As a result, South Korea has been converted into a complete colonial, military base of the U.S. imperialists and into the source of a new war in Asia. The South Korean people have become the colonial slaves of the U.S. imperialists and victims of fascist bayonets.

In the Middle and Near East, too, the U.S. imperialists are viciously maneuvering to thwart the Arab peoples' struggle for sovereignty, liberation and national independence. Running their eyes over the important Middle and Near East region in terms of transportation and military strategy and its abundant oil resources, the U.S. imperialists fabricated a Jewish state in the center of this region in 1948 and, by arming them, have used the Israeli Zionists as their shock brigade to realize their wild desire. Handing over to Israel \$2 billion worth of modern military equipment and lethal weapons every year, the U.S. imperialists have rallied the Israeli aggressors to various aggressive wars against the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

For the purpose of eliminating the PLO and making Lebanon their new base for aggression, on 6 June the U.S. imperialists had the Israeli aggressors perpetrate a brigandish armed attack on Lebanon.

The Israeli Zionists have occupied the broad area of southern Lebanon, bestially killing tens of thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese people with lethal weapons handed over the U.S. imperialists, and have finally crept into Beirut. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to land their Marines in Lebanon, babbling about a solution to the Lebanese situation under the mask of a mediator. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are striving to realize their wild desire by repressing the struggle of people in this region, placing themselves in its center.

The question of the Middle and Near East has not been resolved so far and is becoming more complicated with each passing day. This is attributable to the maneuvers of aggression and interference in this region by the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists.

In Latin America, too, the U.S. imperialists are running amok to maintain and expand their ruling system. A struggle against the United States and for independence is being vigorously waged in Latin America, once the tranquil backyard of the United States. In the flames of this struggle pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes have successively collapsed.

Embarrassed by this, the U.S. imperialists are resorting to all means and ways to thwart the people's struggle, increasing military support on a large scale for pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes, including El Salvador, Guatemala, Colombia and Chile. Clamoring that they do not want El Salvador to be another Nicaragua, the U.S. imperialists are rallying rightist reactionaries to the suppression of people, supplying a large amount of lethal weapons for them to thwart the Salvadoran people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

According to reports, the U.S. imperialists are concentrating 34 percent of their military aid to Latin America on El Salvador and bestially suppressing and slaughtering the Salvadoran people, who are rising up in the struggle for freedom and liberation, by directly dispatching a great number of military personnel. Dragging about 2,000 military personnel, accounting for 10 percent of the Salvadoran Government's troops, into the United States, the U.S. imperialists ordered them to employ scorched-earth operations and rallied them to the liquidation of guerrillas.

Supplying all kinds of weapons to the Guatemalan reactionaries, the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to block the people's revolutionary advance by dispatching a great number of military personnel there. It has been learned that the U.S. imperialists, who have recently transferred \$3.2 million worth of military equipment to the Guatemalan reactionaries, will transfer \$2 million worth of helicopter parts to them.

To put the yoke of subordination on the countries which have gained national independence and are aspiring to an independent and new life, the U.S. imperialists are carrying out subversive maneuvers, including the overthrow of governments. Reactionary military coup d'etats and subversive maneuvers are among the vicious criminal means on which the U.S. imperialists are basing themselves to strangle the political independence of developing countries, block their social advance and extend the evil hand of aggression to them.

This is proved by attempts to overthrow the Seychelles Government in October of 1979 and in November last year. Regarding the Seychelles Government, which has taken an anti-imperialist stand and progressive measures, as an eyesore, the U.S. imperialists, together with the South African fascists, attempted to overthrow the incumbent government by secretly inserting their mercenary troops into the Seychelles. However, faced with the resolute counterattack of the alert Seychelles people, their maneuvers were frustrated.

To smash the Nicaraguan revolution in its cradle, the U.S. imperialists drew up plans to organize a special unit and insert it into Nicaragua. Furthermore, they are arming and dispatching Somoza remnants to this country.



Massing tens of warships, including aircraft carriers, on the Caribbean Sea, the U.S. imperialists are threatening the Latin American peoples advancing on the road of independence, staging provocative military exercises on the sea and in the air of this region. This clearly shows how desperately the U.S. imperialists are viciously and stubbornly committing maneuvers to restore their old position.

Everybody knows well the U.S. imperialists' subversive maneuvers continuously committed in innumerable countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa, including Chile, Brazil, Syria, Benin, Burundi and Ghana. Up until today, ever since World War II, the U.S. imperialists have triggered about 100 military coups d'etat in various countries of the three continents to strangle national independence and liberation. Every fact confirms that the U.S. imperialists are the most heinous stranglers of national independence and liberation of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

#### NODONG SINMUN DEMANDS U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL

SK310247 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2241 GMT 30 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 31 July article: "The U.S. Troop Withdrawal From South Korea Is the Basic Demand for Reunification of the Fatherland"]

[Text] Independently resolving the question of the fatherland's reunification is the consistent principle that our party and the government of the republic are adhering to. The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea [DCRK] made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most reasonable and realistic measure for independent solution of the reunification issue. To reunify the fatherland by realizing the proposal for founding the confederal state, an end should be put to occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught in his historic policy speech: All Korean people should rise as one in the struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces withdraw from South Korea so that independent reunification of the fatherland can be expedited.

Our people have suffered the pain of national division for 37 years. The prolonged division, blocking the unified development of the nation, is even becoming the common feature while homogeneity fades as people die and is creating the danger of perpetuating the division of the people. If this situation continues, our people may be permanently divided and the South Korean people will never be able to end their status as a colonial slave. Moreover, if the division continues now while the situation surrounding us is complex, we can hardly safeguard the nation's independence and sovereignty. Indeed, early achievement of the fatherland's reunification is an important issue related to the fate of the nation. Thus, our people oppose the division, demand reunification and are actively struggling to achieve it.

The fact that reunification has not been achieved in Korea despite the people's desire and efforts is entirely due to the U.S. imperialists' disturbing maneuvers. The U.S. imperialists, occupying half of our nation by force and interfering in the domestic affairs of Korea, are trampling underfoot our national sovereignty and blocking reunification of Korea by pursuing the criminal two-Koreas policy. They are continuously reinforcing their troops to intensify the colonial rule over South Korea and expand the foundation for aggression, ceaselessly staging war exercise rackets and running wild with new war preparations. The U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy toward Korea is being implemented by taking advantage of the military occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops.

The occupation of South Korea by U.S. aggressor forces is the greatest obstacle to Korea's reunification, the cause of all misfortune and pain of South Korean people and a basic factor disturbing peace in Korea. As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops remain in half of the nation's land, the fatherland's reunification will never be achieved. Making U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea is a prerequisite and basic demand for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

In his historic policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song again stressed that all Korean people should rise in the struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces withdraw from South Korea. This reflects the urgency of the basic demand for solving the reunification question.

There is no basic internal obstacle to the fatherland's reunification. The different ideologies and systems existing in the North and the South cannot be a hinderance to reunification. Since the entire nation is suffering the disaster of division and all the people have a common interest in achieving the reunification cause, the difference in ideologies and systems cannot serve as a condition that would make reunification impossible. People with different ideologies can live together in the same nation, and different social systems can exist within a unified country. Therefore, the difference in ideologies, ideals and systems between the North and the South is a question which can be resolved within the nation.

The basic obstacle to Korea's reunification is not within the nation but outside. It is none other than the splittist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, who attempt continuously to seize South Korea as their colony and military base, permanently splitting our nation and people into two. Implementing the policy for division in order to rule South Korea as their colony forever, the U.S. imperialists are fanatically blocking our nation's reunification. They fabricated a so-called regime in South Korea and present it as an independent country. This is nothing but a method to camouflage their colonial rule over South Korea. The actual rulers of South Korea who control domestic and foreign policies, dominate economy and exercise supreme military command are the U.S. imperialists. The South Korean regime is nothing but a tool fabricated by the U.S. imperialists to execute their colonial rule.

To perpetuate the division and fabricate two Koreas, the United States is scheming to legalize the puppet regime and to work out plots of simultaneous entry into the United Nations and of cross-recognition so that the puppet regime can be internationally recognized.

The U.S. imperialists' policy for division is an atrocious challenge to the national desire of our people for the fatherland's reunification, an outrageous interference in domestic affairs of Korea and a criminal act running counter to the trend of the times.

The question of the fatherland's reunification is an internal issue of the nation belonging to our people's self-determination. Our people have the sacred right of self-determination to decide our destiny by ourselves. We have sufficient ability to solve the nation's internal problems by ourselves. No outside force has any reason or excuse for interfering in the reunification question, which is our internal problem.

Korea's reunification question should be resolved in an independent way in accord with our people's intention and demand. This is also a unanimous demand of the world's progressive people advancing toward independence.

In actuality, we have the plan for founding the DCRK, which is a most realistic and reasonable national salvation program for independently solving the nation's reunification question. The plan for founding the DCRK put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most just, fair and reasonable national salvation program that reflects our nation's concrete reality and is based on the three principles for the fatherland's reunification: independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification, all of which were put forward as the nation's common reunification program between the North and South.

The plan for founding the confederal state has embodied both our people's desire for the fatherland's reunification and the demand of the times for the independent and peaceful solution of the reunification question. The full support of our people and peace-loving people of the world for the plan for founding the confederal state and their demand for its early achievement clearly demonstrates the justness and vitality of the plan.

When the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and an end is put to the U.S. imperialists' interference in the domestic affairs of our country, our people will found the DCRK and achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification by the united strength of the North and the South.

The U.S. troops have no reason or justification for remaining in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists babble as if they came to South Korea to fulfill their treaty commitment and to maintain peace in Korea. They are an outside aggressive force that sneaked into South Korea as an uninvited guest. No Korean has ever invited them. The treaty they cite was concluded with traitors who cannot represent the Korean people. Our people, by no means, recognize the foreign document fabricated by the imperialists and their stooges. The U.S. imperialist aggressors -- the ringleader of imperialism, international police and the mastermind of aggression and war -- are constantly maneuvering for division and war, occupying half of the nation's land. In this situation, peace cannot be maintained in Korea.

On the Korean Peninsula today, peace has been constantly threatened and a grave situation has been created in which an armed conflict may occur at any time. This is precisely a result of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war. The U.S. imperialists can by no means justify their military occupation of South Korea.

Peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification can be achieved only when the U.S. imperialists are withdrawn from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule is terminated and South Korean society is democratized. The withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea is an indispensable requirement and basic precondition for national reunification. Aggressors never withdraw by themselves and the reunification of a country is never brought about by someone else.

Reunification is the supreme task of our nation. Everyone, if he opposes division and subjugation and treasures reunification and national sovereignty, should rise up as one in a nationwide struggle for forcing the U.S. forces of aggression to withdraw from South Korea. Unity is the source of invincible strength and the firm guarantee for victory. Only when the entire nation is firmly united under the banner of reunification and vigorously wages the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle can we drive the aggressors out of the land of our fatherland and surely achieve the historic task of national reunification.

The anti-U.S. national salvation struggle is directly linked with the struggle for opposing the South Korean flunkeyist, treacherous clique's policy of relying on foreign forces. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of dirty stooges of the imperialists and the flunkeyist and treacherous group which has sold out the country and the nation to foreign forces and which has handed South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as a colony, while begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces. Only by overthrowing the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan ring can we successfully wage the national salvation struggle for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea.

The South Korean people's anti-U.S. national salvation struggle for national sovereignty is being strengthened with each passing day. The anti-U.S. struggle for independence is a just struggle for defending national prestige and honor and for achieving national independence and prosperity.

The present time is an era of independence. The U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression, which runs counter to the trend of the era of independence, can by no means last long.

Today the South Korean people are waging a resolute struggle by setting fire to the U.S. cultural centers, burning the U.S. flag in many places and demanding that the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan ring step down from power. This is an expression of their resolute will not to permit the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

The people's aspiration to live happily in the land of a reunified fatherland by opposing and rejecting foreign forces cannot be blocked by anything. The time when the U.S. imperialists could randomly run amok in South Korea, acting as if they were the masters, has already passed. The U.S. imperialists should give up their delusion of reigning as colonial rulers and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all lethal weapons.

Without fail we will build a flourishing and prosperous independent, sovereign state in the land of the fatherland by making the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea with the united strength of the nation and by founding the independent and peace-loving Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

#### PAK SONG-CHOL ATTENDS EGYPTIAN RECEPTION

SK010908 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 1 (KCNA) -- Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd as-Salam, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to our country, gave a reception at the Onghu Restaurant on the evening of July 31 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the July 23 revolution, the national holiday of the Egyptian people. Invited to the reception were Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Kim Kwan-sop, Yi Chang-son, Kim Man-kum and others as well as foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

Ambassador Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd as-Salam spoke first at the reception.

Noting that the Egyptian Government and people extend support to the struggle of the Palestine Liberation Organization for defending the liberation movement, particularly the full right to national self-determination, he denounced Israel for its aggression against the peoples of Lebanon and Palestine and the United States for its veto on a resolution demanding the withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon.

He said: Egypt bitterly condemns all manner of aggressive manoeuvres of imperialists against Palestine in Lebanon.

The government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song supported the Egyptian people, standing on their side in the struggle against Israel.

Pointing out that they were deeply impressed by the tremendous successes achieved in the Korean revolution under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he said: The Egyptian Government extends heartfelt congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Korean Government and people.

He noted that the DPRK has registered great successes in the international arena and is playing a leading role in the Non-Aligned Movement. He stated: Egypt supports the policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the efforts of the DPRK to achieve national reunification.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki spoke next.

Saying that today the Egyptian people are actively struggling to maintain chajusong (independence) and develop the national economy and national culture under the correct guidance of their respected leader His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, he declared: The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over the successes made by the Egyptian people.

He said: If the Middle East problem is to be settled fairly, Israel must withdraw from all the Arab lands which it has illegally occupied and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including the right to found an independent state must be guaranteed. This is a unanimous will and demand of the Arab peoples including the Egyptian people and the peace-loving people of the world.

The Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Korean people will make all efforts to further expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the friendly Egyptian Government and people in the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

The attendants at the reception raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Egypt, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the good health and long life of His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, the respected leader of the Egyptian people.

#### KYE UNG-TAE RETURNS FROM MOZAMBIQUE VISIT

SK030030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 3 (KCNA) -- The government economic delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae returned home on August 2 by plane after a visit to Mozambique. It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs on Tok-hwan and other personages concerned. Also present were officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

#### ORATORICAL MEETING HELD ON WAR ANNIVERSARY

SK021022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 2 (KCNA) -- A national oratorical meeting of youth and students took place in Pyongyang from July 28 to August 1 in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the great victory in the fatherland liberation war.

The meeting heard speeches on the greatness of the chuche-based military idea, wise leadership and noble communist virtues of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who led the fatherland liberation war to victory and speeches on the mass heroism of soldiers of the People's Army and people in the rear who courageously fought for the freedom and honour of the fatherland and on the justness of our party's policy for national reunification.

#### BRIEFS

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN LEAVES -- Pyongyang, July 24 -- Kang Tae-chin, Korean professor of the San Diego University of the U.S., left Pyongyang on July 23 by air after visiting the homeland. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 24 Jul 82 SK]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION LEAVES -- Pyongyang, July 28 -- The delegation of workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by O Hyong-chin, director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, left Wonsan on July 27 by the ship "Mangyongbong" after visiting the socialist homeland. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 27 Jul 82 SK]

CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION -- Pyongyang, July 23 -- A civil aviation delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Yo-ung, director of the Civil Aviation Bureau, left Pyongyang by air on July 23 to attend the 18th Asian and Pacific regional meeting of directors of civil aviation bureau of the International Civil Aviation Organisation scheduled in Singapore. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 23 Jul 82 SK]



MINISTRY SEEKING RELEASE OF FISHING BOAT BY NORTH

SK030747 Seoul YONHAP in English 0726 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug 3 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry is engaged in continuing diplomatic efforts to obtain the release of the South Korean fishing boat "Masan-Ho" and its 35 crew members, abducted to North Korea July 13 on the high seas northeast of Ullung-to Island off Korea's east coast.

Ministry sources said the ministry was assured of active cooperation by the International Red Cross which has contacts with the North Korean Red Cross Society. They said the ministry was making continued efforts through the Red Crosses of other nations, including the United States, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia. The sources added the ministry is also trying to create an international environment for the release through major press organizations in those countries.

DIPLOMATIC EFFORT PLANNED FOR PACIFIC SUMMIT

SK030126 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 3 (YONHAP) -- A senior Foreign Ministry official said Monday that an atmosphere conducive to the Pacific summit proposed by President Chon Tu-hwan is in the making and that the ministry will launch an all-out diplomatic effort for its realization.

In an interview with state-owned KBS-TV, Vice Foreign Minister No Chae-won noted that Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser endorsed the Korean leader's idea of a Pacific summit last May, and said Canada, the United States and the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have also reacted favorably to the proposal. "These reactions have come earlier than we had expected," No said. "We will launch diplomatic efforts to hold a summit at the earliest possible date by persuading the governments involved." No observed that Seoul could play the role of an intermediary between industrialized members of the Pacific community and developing countries. He added that once the summit is established and supported by Pacific countries, its doors could be opened to communist nations in the region.

The vice minister noted that Chon has cultivated personal relationships with the leader of the United States and the ASEAN countries through official visits to those countries, and pointed out that Canada will soon be added to the list of Pacific countries that Chon has visited. The Korean president is scheduled to visit four African states and Canada during the latter half of August. "The president has been keenly interested in the idea of a Pacific summit ever since his inauguration in March 1981 and he has now laid the groundwork for translating that idea into reality," No said.

Chon initially proposed a summit meeting of 11 Pacific nations to Australian Prime Minister Fraser during Fraser's visit here in May. The Korean leader expanded the proposal at a news conference over the weekend, and called for a larger Pacific summit which would open its doors to "all countries in the region."

KOREA HERALD Hails Proposal

SK030130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Evolving Pacific Community"]

[Text] For the first time this year President Chon Tu-hwan discussed a whole range of state affairs and his policies with the local press during his summer vacation in Chinhae last week. The comprehensive presentation of the president's political views and projections sounded as much reassuring as it is down to earth.



The news conference touched on a variety of subjects including the impact of the recent financial and banking reform measures and the desirable style of political performance. The chief executive put the nation at its ease by declaring that our defense preparedness is watertight and in its best shape. We are now capable of coping with the menace from North Korea or any other source in both regular and irregular warfare.

President Chon's Chinhae statement was highlighted by an elaboration on the concept of evolving a new Pacific community arrangement which he brought up during his conversations with Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser during his visit to Seoul last May. A need to initiate a machinery designed to promote cooperation among the nations of the Pacific basin has been more keenly felt than ever before, particularly in the economic field, as the center of the world's economic power, which once shifted from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, is now moving to the Pacific region.

Their collaboration in exploring and harnessing the abundant natural resources will be enhanced by a complementary division of labor, reciprocal reduction of trade barriers and smoother flow of capital and technology among the members of the community. Joint undertakings should expand to cover other important areas.

Diversity of ethnic and cultural background and differences in the stages of economic development pose considerable difficulty in forging a regional consensus and integration. Some unfortunate frictions of the past may also have a divisive effect upon the nations of the Pacific. On the other side of the coin, however, there will also be found a wise common ground for mutual interest. This inspired President Chon to take the initiative in calling for an institutional organization of the Pacific region.

Such a proposal for the Pacific basin summitry has since been received with widespread and active affirmative response from many political leaders in the region. In a major step to further substantiate the overture the president dwelt on five principles along which the proposed summitry could be developed.

The Pacific summit should be institutionalized, be open to all, be based on the respect for sovereignty and independence, be devoted to exploiting all potentials and intensify cooperation among the developing and developed nations. The nonmilitary and nonpolitical tone of the proposed regional arrangement holds out good hope for them to live in peace and grow together.

#### CHON VIEWS TIES WITH AFRICA, SITUATION IN NORTH

SK030136 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Chinhae -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Korea's cooperation with African countries will be very conducive to its diplomacy toward Third World countries in pursuit of a peaceful unification.

Requested to comment on his upcoming tour of four African countries and Canada in a news conference here Saturday, he said the African countries with their immeasurable potentialities will become complementary partners to Korea in economic development. President Chon said Africa, once called a "sleeping continent," is transforming into a "continent of vitality."

During his visit to Canada, he said, he will make his best efforts to expand and consolidate cooperative relations existing between Korea and Canada which he said has been a traditional ally. Located on the Pacific rim, he said, Canada will become an important partner of Korea on the threshold of the great Pacific era.

Turning to the North Korean situation, he said one of the problems facing North Korea is its anachronistic scheme to transfer power by heredity, which is ridiculed even by other communist countries. He said it is confronted by internal opposition as well.

North Korea, he said, will have to impose a stricter control on the society to suppress the people's opposition and disaffection and to direct them outward.

Recent reports indicate internal control has become stricter, he said. The examples, he said, are the ongoing purge of the military and the party on a large scale, the reclassification of North Koreans on the basis of their background and allegiance and their relocation. He said North Korea is also increasing tension on the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and on high seas.

One of the reasons why North Korea does not comply with the South Korean proposal for dialogue is internal opposition to the North Korean power succession, he said. The Republic of Korea's efforts for peace, he said, will not be reciprocated until North Korea solves its internal problems.

The reported visit to be made by Kim Il-song to mainland China, he said, is the manifestation of Kim's efforts to achieve the Chinese acquiescence to, if not recognition of, his succession of power to his son. Timed to President Chon's African tour, Kim's visit to China is intended to indirectly restrain the growth of South Korean influence in the world, President Chon said.

#### JAPAN CLARIFIES MINISTERS' REMARKS ON TEXTBOOKS

SK030226 Seoul YONHAP in English 0201 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 3 (YONHAP) -- The Japanese Government has said that Education Minister Heiji Ogawa's recent reported remarks in connection with reported erroneous historical accounts of past Korea-Japan relations in the new editions of some Japanese high school history textbooks were not true, it was learned from the Korean Foreign Ministry Tuesday.

Ogawa reportedly told a press conference July 27 that requests by South Korea and mainland China for the revision of the textbooks in question were "an interference in Japan's internal affairs."

The Japanese Government also confirmed that remarks made by Minister Yukiyasu Matsuno of the National Land Agency to the effect that Japan's 1919 annexation of Korea was not an invasion because of Korea's internal situation at that time were "nearly identical" to newspaper reports.

According to a ministry official in Seoul, the Japanese Government made the clarifications July 30 when an official of the Korean Embassy in Tokyo visited Kazui Okura, director of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Northeast Asian Affairs Bureau, and asked for Tokyo's official views on the two Japanese ministers' statements. Okura reminded the Korean Embassy official of Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa's remarks at the Japanese Diet July 29 which emphasized that the two ministers' words were not the Japanese Government's official position but their personal opinions. Miyazawa had indirectly denied Matsuno's remarks of "interference" at that time by describing them as "unconstructive", the official quoted Okura as saying.

#### 'Stronger' Reaction Urged

SK030328 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 3 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's opposition parties plan to press the government to take stronger actions regarding the distortion of historical facts in Japanese high school textbooks when the National Assembly convenes its education and culture information committee Thursday to address the issue.

The decision came during caucus meetings convened by the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the Korea National Party (KNP) Tuesday to discuss their respective strategies at the forthcoming session, lawmakers of the two parties said.

The DKP and the KNP agreed that the Japanese attempt to whitewash Japan's atrocities during its colonial rule of Korea in revised history textbooks was tantamount to an "infringement on South Korea's sovereignty." A spokesman for the DKP said the Korean Government should not agree to a joint study of disputed parts in the textbooks by Korea and Japan unless the latter agrees to restore the facts as they were in previous editions of the textbooks. A KNP spokesman said his party will castigate pertinent officials for the low-key position with which they have so far dealt with the issue.

#### Textbook on Japan Planned

SK310109 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] Copies of a new special textbook with historical accounts of the Japanese invasion, annexation and rule of Korea are expected to be supplied to the country's middle and high school students at the start of the next semester, it was learned yesterday.

Informed sources said the preparation of the special textbook became necessary because of a move in Japan to cover up the occupation and rule of this country. They were referring to the current controversy raised by the preparation of new history textbooks in Japan containing distorted facts about the annexation. The sources said the planned teaching of the secondary school students with the special textbook is not intended to create hostile feelings against Japan. They said the aim of the plan is to teach the students the true historical facts about how the Japanese treated Korea.

The sources said during the current vacation, history teachers of the secondary schools will be given a refresher course on the past Japanese occupation of this country. The summer vacation for those schools will end late next month. Teaching-aid books to be supplied to the teachers for use in the next semester will include guidelines about how to teach their students about the Japanese occupation of Korea, according to the sources. They said the city and provincial boards of education are involved in the work of preparing the special textbook.

One report quoted Ku Pon-sok, superintendent of the Seoul City Board of Education as saying that middle and high school students have been taught about the Japanese occupation of Korea superficially in the past.

#### PAPERS CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT STAND ON TEXTBOOKS

#### CHUNGANG ILBO Editorial

SK021259 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 31 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "We Reject Japan's Official Stand"]

[Excerpts] The case of Japan's distortion of history is not an issue which can be settled ambiguously through diplomatic rhetoric. The issue is concrete and realistic. However, what the Japanese Foreign Ministry and Education Ministry delivered to our government on 30 July, noting it as an official position, gives the impression that Japan considers it possible to smooth our injured feelings through persuasion. The director of the Primary Education Bureau of the Japanese Education Ministry, Suzuki, when he met with the Korean Embassy minister in Japan, said that Japan appreciates the prudent measures of the Korean Government in connection with the case of the distortion of history in the textbooks.

As stated, our government's measures are prudent. However, it should be noted that being prudent does not mean not being resolute. In other words, the fact that we are prudent does not mean that we should refrain from giving our opinion. We would like to clearly point out to the Japanese Education Minister and to director of the Primary Education Bureau that history, whether it is unfortunate or proud, is our undeniable inheritance.

Thus we are resolved to straighten out the case of the distortion of history even at the sacrifice of some practical interests, since we believe this issue takes priority over any other questions between Korea and Japan.

We can hardly understand the attitude of our Foreign Ministry after receiving the Japanese position as an official stand. What is acceptable to us at this point is a concrete promise to rectify the distorted portion by December, the deadline for ordering the textbooks in question.

If we miss the chance this time, it will not come again for 3 years, the next time there is a revision. How can the two nations of Korea and Japan get along as neighbors, as friendly nations and as members of the free world sharing the same values with such an unfortunate incident until then?

We again urge Japan to seriously reconsider. An effort to conceal the dishonorable past will only cause contempt and laughter from international society.

TONG-A ILBO 31 July

SK030530 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 31 Jul 82 p 3

[From the column "Today and Tomorrow"]

[Excerpts] For the past 20 years, Japan has been working even in foreign countries to embellish its history. Japan, which was reeling from a military defeat, entered the track leading to economic prosperity thanks largely to the Korean war. Japan, it appears, has ever since started to refurbish its image, while accumulating national wealth. The Japanese, who were jeered by the name of Japs, have long been exerting careful, organized efforts to eradicate that bad image virtually everywhere in the world.

As a part of such efforts, they embellished themselves as cooperators, not aggressors, and described themselves as a peace-loving, not bellicose, people -- a history-embellishing project.

For the past 20 years, the Japanese have collected some 20,000 textbooks from foreign countries, began distorting and embellishing their history line by line in those foreign textbooks, and had the foreign countries rewrite historical facts concerning their country in the textbooks. The Japanese have quietly been reaping successes in places where our sight did not reach, i.e., the work of distorting history in foreign textbooks. However, we did not know about it.

During the 1960's, we were engrossed in efforts to overcome our backwardness. We were in the midst of deep trouble caused by various political irregularities committed by some people who were bent on their own political security. Because we were in an era of poverty and an unstable domestic situation, we were not aware of the kind of plots being hatched over our head, and even if we did know of such plots, we were out of their reach.

With the beginning of the 1970's, however, the situation changed. Korean goods were to be found at every corner of the African Continent and our country's exports construction worldwide. It was common to see scholars and professors come and go from famous world universities. At least, ears and eyes capable of detecting, becoming enraged and making issues out of such distorted history, of insults inflicted on our nation and damage done to our national interests were plenty in number.

Why, then, had no ears and eyes detected the distortion of history of our country in the foreign textbooks? Were there people who knew of such distortions, but were too bureaucratic to even raise such issues regarding them as too trivial?

An old diplomat once told about the difficulties suffered by our diplomats following the establishment of our country. He said our diplomats at the time were paid only \$200 in monthly salaries but were proud of having the Korean flag flying in foreign countries. Now the chiefs of overseas missions ride in at least Mercedes 280SE's, and other diplomats drive Peugeots. We can say that our country can now afford such items for their overseas work. Perhaps they are enjoying too much comfort, and deserve our criticism that they lack a sense of mission and are neglecting their duties.

An example of the concerned authorities' slothfulness can be easily found in their lukewarm and insincere attitudes. Our country has an institute specializing in textbook matters named Korea Educational Development Institute. But its activities are almost non-existent: One official at this institute would not tell about its accomplishments, saying "I am ashamed of saying what we have accomplished." As of the end of June this year, only about 300 foreign textbooks have been collected for research. For an institute where specialists supposedly research educational matters, this shows how they have neglected their so-called research on textbook matters.

With the Japanese distortion of history spanning the globe and in view of the need to start work to correct the distortions, it is regrettable that the government lacks a positive policy to deal with the situation.

The degree of our people's anger over the Japanese distortion of history is mounting. We feel it is our duty to know such things and nobody can be excused for his slothfulness. The lack of a firm attitude on the government's part should be brought to the people's attention.

In the face of mounting criticism from the people, the government has been saying that it is watching the Japanese attitude closely and that it will take appropriate diplomatic measures against Japan. Maintaining such a negative attitude, the government has never lodged a protest with Japan. Why?

We understand that a hardline approach is not everything in diplomacy. Yet we also know that it is not correct for diplomacy to take a prudent and cautious attitude toward insults inflicted on the national pride which we cannot stand. Belated awakening is a problem. But when this belated awakening results in dishonoring the people, it is a more serious matter for our diplomacy.



CHEA SIM SENDS MESSAGE TO SRV ON WAR INVALIDS DAY

BK300846 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Jul (SPK) -- On the occasion of Vietnam's War-Dead and Invalids Day (27 July), Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KUFNCD, sent a message to the SRV party and government expressing his sympathy for the invalid combatants and the families of the fallen ones.

We express our profound gratitude to the courageous Vietnamese people led by the VCP for sending their best sons and daughters to the front, who, braving difficulties, bringing into play the traditions of struggle and holding aloft the banner of the August revolution, drove the aggressors out of Indochina.

President Ho Chi Minh proclaimed the independence of Vietnam on 2 September 1945. This brilliant victory is due to the immense sacrifices and the patriotism of the Vietnamese people and army fighting in the same trenches as the armed forces of Laos and Kampuchea to liberate their peoples from French and Japanese domination.

We see exemplary conduct in the Vietnamese people who risked their best sons' lives to save the Kampuchean people from the claws of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and who continue to accord their aid and support to the Kampuchean people in the struggle against the maneuvers of Beijing expansionism and U.S. imperialism and for the building of socialist-bound Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people highly appreciate this noble gesture and forever inscribe it in their hearts. We see in the Vietnamese combatants the examples that we follow. We respectfully bow to the memory of Vietnamese combatants fallen on the battlefield, particularly in Kampuchea, and we would like to present our saddened condolences to their families.

Chairman Chea Sim wished that the bonds of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation among the three Indochinese countries remain everlasting.

BOU THANG VISITS HOSPITALIZED SRV TROOPS

BK300936 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1439 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Jul (SPK) -- On the occasion of Vietnam's War-Dead and Invalids Day (27 July), Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense, paid a visit on Tuesday, 27 July, to hospitalised Vietnamese combatants in Dangkao District, Kandal Province. He was accompanied by Vietnamese Ambassador to Kampuchea Ngo Dien.

On behalf of the party, government, people and army of Kampuchea, Bou Thang expressed his gratitude to the Vietnamese people. He highly appreciated the sacrifices made by Vietnamese combatants in fulfilling their proletarian internationalist task in Kampuchea. The people and army of Kampuchea, from generation to generation, will never forget the good deeds of the Vietnamese combatants for the Kampuchean revolutionary cause, he stressed.

Defense Minister Bou Thang affirmed that the special relations of freindship and solidarity between the two countries are a decisive factor in the victory of their struggle against the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces.

He said the Kampuchean people pledge to follow the example of the Vietnamese combatants and take into consideration their sacrifices and their spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly; and other personalities accompanied Minister Bou Thang.



SRV'S PHAM KHAI, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN PHNOM PENH

BK030211 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Aug (SPK) -- At the invitation of the PRK Ministry of Industry, a Vietnamese delegation led by Pham Khai, minister of power, arrived today in Phnom Penh for a visit to Kampuchea. It was welcomed at the airport by Meas Samnang, minister of industry; and other personalities. Nguyen Hoa, acting Vietnamese charge d'affaires to Kampuchea, was also present.

PROPAGANDA COMMISSION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR VISIT

BK030552 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] With the agreement of the Kampuchean and USSR Central Propaganda and Education Commissions, a delegation from the Central Propaganda and Education Commission of Kampuchea led by Comrade Chun Yan, chairman of the Kompong Speu Province Propaganda and Education Commission, left for the USSR on 2 August at noon for a study visit.

Present at Pochentong Airport to see the delegation off were Comrade Som Chanren, chief of the organization directorate of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Ok Prathna, acting chief of the propaganda directorate of the commission; Comrade Pao Hamphan, acting chief of cabinet of the commission; and other cadres and personnel of the Kompong Speu Propaganda and Education Commission. Comrade Kolesnikov, acting charge d'affaires of the USSR to Kampuchea, was also present to see the delegation off.

VODK: KHIEU SAMPHAN, NUON CHEA VISIT BATTAMBANG

BK021131 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] From 25 to 27 July, Khieu Samphan, Nuon Chea and a number of cadres paid a visit to the people, army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea on the Battambang battlefield. They also visited sick people and those affected with malaria, and called on the wounded and invalids in hospitals. They met and had exchanges with the people, combatants and cadres who are engaged in growing crops to support themselves, including sweet potatoes, bananas, sugar cane and vegetables.

During their visit and talks with the army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea and our people, Khieu Samphan, Nuon Chea and the cadres who were with them discussed the great national union to fight against the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors. They asked our people to make every effort to achieve self-sufficiency according to their available means.

On the same occasion, the two personalities distributed to our people, combatants and a number of cadres various goods, including needles, cotton thread, lighters, flints and a quantity of medicine as an encouragement. The people were very touched by the visit of Khieu Samphan, Nuon Chea and our cadres who, despite their busy task of leading the struggle against the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors, made an effort to visit them in person.

The people pledged to improve their performance in fulfilling their duties and to increase their direct and indirect contribution to the struggle to chase the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors from their beloved fatherland.

VODK WELCOMES BANGKOK CONFERENCE ON KAMPUCHEA

BK010337 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] The Asian regional conference for support to the Kampuchean people's struggle began on 31 July 1982 in Bangkok, capital of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The convening of this conference in Bangkok is of great significance to our Kampuchean people's just struggle because Thailand is a friendly country which borders Democratic Kampuchea.

The Thai Government and people and all the people of the ASEAN member countries have supported and are supporting the struggle of our Kampuchean people who are fighting against the Vietnamese regional expansionists right on the Kampuchean battlefield. Thai personages on the conference organizing committee have made every effort to bring about this conference. The Thai friends' efforts clearly attest to the role of Thailand -- a Third World country -- in the settlement of the Kampuchean problem and other big and small issues in the world. The Thai friends' efforts have encouraged the Democratic Kampuchean leaders, cadres and male and female combatants and all the Kampuchean people to fight more vigorously until final victory when all the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, annexationists and exterminators of the Kampuchean race are driven out of the Angkor land -- our beloved fatherland.

The Thai king, government and people have supported and assisted our Kampuchean nation and people in a time of great misery and helped relieve them of this misery, thus enabling the friendship between Kampuchean and Thailand to flourish further and the people of the two countries, who have similar situations, to know each other even better than before. All of this contributes to peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world.

Our Democratic Kampuchea has sent a delegation led by Mrs Ieng Thirith, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society, and the Phum Malai artistic troupe to attend this conference so as to strengthen Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people's friendship with Thailand, the Thai people, the other ASEAN countries and people and all the countries and people in Asia, and to oppose the Vietnamese regional expansionists backed by the Soviet global.

Our radio, Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, is confident that this Asian regional conference for support to the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and expansionists will achieve its aim.

#### VODK URGES MEASURES TO ENSURE AID GOES TO KAMPUCHEANS

BK300903 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] At the meeting of donor countries of humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people -- victims of the Vietnamese aggression -- held at the headquarters of the United Nations on 26 July, many countries requested that special attention be given to the Kampuchean people along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

A number of countries decided to provide more aid. Japan will give another 17,700 tons of rice, Australia, \$1.25 million, the Philippines \$8,000 and Great Britain 400,000 pounds sterling.

In the past, humanitarian aid which passed through the aggressor Vietnamese authorities had been diverted to feed Vietnamese troops and none had reached the Kampuchean people.

Therefore, donor countries should take measures to prevent their generous humanitarian aid from being used by the Vietnamese as a tool in their war of aggression in Kampuchea. They should do whatever is necessary to ensure that aid goes to the real Kampuchean victims by distributing it directly to them, as previously done by various international organization along the border area.

MALAYSIA'S GHAZALI HOLDS TALKS WITH SITTHI 31 JULY

BK010404 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 1 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie flew unannounced into Bangkok yesterday and met with his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila for urgent discussions on what he believes could be a major breakthrough in international efforts to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Ghazali said in a press conference before his working dinner with Sitthi that he wanted to discuss "confidential ideas on Kampuchea" with his Thai counterpart. One of the ideas, he disclosed, was on a new concept of holding an international conference to discuss and find solutions to regional problems, including the Kampuchean conflict, and the Vietnamese fear of the "Chinese threat."

Ghazali said he raised a similar idea in his meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Kuala Lumpur last week and his Vietnamese counterpart agreed "to think about it."

Leaders of the other four ASEAN member countries have been informed of this new development and Ghazali said the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Bangkok on August 7 will further pursue this idea. While ASEAN will stick to the demand for a complete withdrawal of the estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, ASEAN, Ghazali said, will also try to "find ways and means to reciprocate Vietnam."

Emerging from the three-hour working dinner at Ambassador Hotel last night, Sitthi said he met Ghazali to "compare notes on our talks with Thach." He said he also had some exchange of ideas over the Kampuchean conflict with the Malaysian minister.

Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs M.R. Kasem S. Kasemsri, who also attended the dinner, said afterwards that through the talks with Ghazali Thailand learnt that Vietnam had said "something new" that needed to be studied. Vietnam, according to Ghazali's understanding, no longer considered military occupation of Kampuchea irreversible. Vietnam also appeared not to be as adamant on linking a complete Vietnamese withdrawal to an end of the "Chinese threat."

The maximum position Vietnam wants is to maintain the "status quo" but Vietnam began to realize that the present situation could be improved through a political settlement, Ghazali said. Ghazali said he believed Thach left Kuala Lumpur after two days of extensive talks apparently interested in looking for new ideas to solve the Kampuchean problem. "He (Thach) is looking for a way out," Ghazali added.

Another new proposal which Ghazali tried to put across to Thach was to have Vietnam deal with Prince Norodom Sihanouk who is president of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government. Thach often called it an "illusion" during his talks with Ghazali. However, Ghazali pointed out that Prince Sihanouk had significant support of the world community as well as the Kampuchean people.

Thach hinted that Vietnam might deal with Prince Sihanouk when the Khmer Rouge faction had been excluded from the tripartite coalition.

Ghazali contended that a free election in Kampuchea could be a good opportunity for the Kampuchean people to decide which faction would be "ditched." He vehemently denied reports that ASEAN was preparing to "ditch" Khmer Rouge faction from the coalition government. Thach mentioned the possibility of holding an election in Kampuchea in his talks with Sitthi in Bangkok last Thursday.

In Bangkok, Thach also met with members of the ICK Ad Hoc Committee led by Senegalese Ambassador to the UN Massamba Sarre last Friday. Although the meeting was on a personal basis, Ghazali believed it indicated Vietnam's interest in finding a political solution to the Kampuchean problem through an international conference. Vietnam has proposed in its Ho Chi Minh City communique that an international conference be held to discuss regional issues. The three Indochinese states, the ASEAN five, and the five permanent members in the UN Security Council will be among the major participants.

However, ASEAN considered the communique a "non-document" since it was co-signed by a representative of the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh which ASEAN did not recognize.

The idea of a new international conference discussed by Ghazali and Thach is a compromise between the ICK which Vietnam has boycotted and the Vietnam-proposed conference which ASEAN has ignored. Assessing these recent developments, Ghazali concluded that they made him a "little more optimistic." The picture looked "clear" and there were reasons for some "guarded optimism," he added.

#### Rebuts Thach Statements

BK010348 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali yesterday denied statements attributed to him by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach following their recent talks in Kuala Lumpur.

Thach said that Mr Ghazali had agreed on details for an international conference on Kampuchea, but the Malaysian foreign minister said in Bangkok yesterday that he had only supported the move in principle.

Mr Ghazali, who returns to Kuala Lumpur today, said that he had come to Bangkok for talks on new diplomatic initiatives aimed at achieving a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. He held talks last night with Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at which they compared notes on their recent talks with Thach during his visits to Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok.

Mr Ghazali told a press conference at the Oriental Hotel late yesterday afternoon that he had initiated a move for an international conference on Kampuchea and had not "lifted" the idea from a so-called Ho Chi Minh communique as claimed by Thach. He stressed that ASEAN did not recognise the communique as an official document and strongly denied Thach's statement in Kuala Lumpur that Malaysia "neither accepted nor rejected the Ho Chi Minh statement."

Mr Ghazali said that Thach had denied issuing threats against ASEAN during recent talks in Singapore and described reports that he had as a "distortion." He said he had refused to discuss a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea when Thach raised the matter in Kuala Lumpur because ASEAN was only interested in a total pullout.

Thach had used a two-pronged argument to justify the continuing presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, Mr Ghazali said. The argument was based on what Thach described as the "Chinese threat" and the genocide carried out by Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge regime. Thach claimed that a total Vietnamese withdrawal would be possible only when Hanoi no longer perceived China as a threat.

However, Mr Ghazali expressed optimism that Thach's attitude had shown signs of softening during his recent visits to Singapore, Burma, Malaysia and Thailand. This was indicated by Thach's readiness to tone down an earlier statement that the Kampuchean situation was irreversible.

#### BURMA REPORTEDLY INSISTS ON TOTAL SRV WITHDRAWAL

BK030223 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Aug 82 p 2

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] Burma told Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during his recent visit to Rangoon that it insists on a total Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and self-determination for the Khmer people, informed sources revealed today.

In the first report on the Burmese Government's attitude, the sources said that it will recognise a government elected by the Khmer people.

Because of its strict non-alignment, Burma had not been expected to take a stand which obviously supports the United Nations General Assembly resolution on Kampuchea. This is considered by ASEAN officials as an important setback for Thach.

Another disclosure about Thach's tour of Southeast Asia concerned remarks he made in Kuala Lumpur concerning various ASEAN countries. Thailand was the "devil," Singapore the "Devil's advocate," and Malaysia an "angel." Thach called Indonesia "inactive" and said he would like American forces to withdraw from the Philippines. He is due to visit Jakarta in October. There is no plan, as far as is known, for him to visit Manila.

Thach also told those countries he visited on his trip that signature of a non-aggression treaty with China would not lead to withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Laos. It is estimated that there are around 50,000 or 60,000 Vietnamese troops in Laos. Thach had said there must be a nonaggression pact with Beijing before total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea.

At no time during his tour did Thach commit himself on the question of self-determination for the Khmer people. This was despite an assurance by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila that China had informed him that it would accept the results of a United Nations-supervised general election in Kampuchea and would resume normal relations with Hanoi when this had taken place.

Despite his denial, sources said that Thach did make a "veiled threat" when he informed Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan that Vietnam would exercise the "right of self-defence." ASEAN officials are of the opinion that Vietnam "does not have such a right in Kampuchea." Thach reportedly said to Dhanabalan that Vietnam "can wait five to 20 years" but Dhanabalan replied: "ASEAN can wait 30 years." The ball is now in Vietnam's court, not in the ASEAN or in China's court," ACM Sitthi told Thach.

If as Thach appeared to have indicated to Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea Ad Hoc Committee, the international conference on Southeast Asia, proposed by the Indochinese foreign ministers at their meeting in Ho Chi Minh City, will discuss Kampuchea as one of the most pressing regional problems, ASEAN may find the suggestion negotiable. Other issues could be relations between ASEAN and Indochina, the Hanoi-feared "Chinese threat," the ASEAN-feared Soviet threat, the ASEAN-proposed neutrality of Kampuchea and the Vietnam-urged neutrality of Southeast Asia.

ASEAN is unlikely to accept the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime as the representative of Kampuchea at such a conference, just as Vietnam is expected to oppose the participation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The most important task of the ASEAN foreign ministers when they meet at the Oriental Hotel here on Saturday is to assess Thach's visits to Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon and Bangkok and, as a result of the assessment, to exchange views on what Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja should discuss with him when he visits Jakarta in October. Initial ASEAN assessment is that Vietnam has not changed its policy, only modalities. But Thach showed enough flexibility to encourage further exploration of Hanoi's real intentions. ASEAN officials also believe that if Thach's purpose had been to sow dissension among the ASEAN countries or to isolate Thailand he had failed. The ASEAN foreign ministers are expected to announce their firm adherence to the principles of the UN General Assembly resolution on Kampuchea but hold out hope of further discussions with Hanoi.

#### SRV CLAIM OF TROOP WITHDRAWAL 'UNSUBSTANTIATED'

BK300910 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] According to the Supreme Command Information Office, from the beginning of July fighting continued sporadically in Kampuchea near the Thai border but affected the Thai side of the border very little.



Reports show that, on most occasions, fighting was initiated by troops of the Coalition Government of Kampuchea and resulted in occasional loss to the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side. Vietnamese troops were reportedly moved about and reinforced opposite the Thai border at Trat Province.

It is evident that fighting in Kampuchea, particularly near the Thai border, continued to the same degree as before. Rotation and movement of Vietnamese soldiers continued as usual. These activities have occurred while Vietnam is launching propaganda about its troops being withdrawn from Kampuchea. There is no evidence of any Vietnamese troop pull-out from Kampuchea and, thus, Vietnam's claim about pullouts is unsubstantiated.

#### SRV-Khmer Rouge Clash Reported

BK010547 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Vietnamese-led forces launched a major attack against Khmer Rouge guerrillas near the Thai-Kampuchean border on Friday night, and heavy artillery and mortar barrages continued throughout the night. Sporadic fighting was continuing yesterday afternoon, and exchanges of gunfire inside Kampuchea could be heard at this Thai border district.

The extent of casualties was not immediately known, but some Khmer Rouge crossed into Thailand to escape the attack. The Thai Army, which went on alert at the area opposite the battle, later pushed the Khmer back over the border. A number of mortar and artillery shells fired by the Vietnamese forces were reported to have landed on Thai soil at Khlong Nam Sai, but no casualties were reported. The military sent up a light spotter aircraft to inspect the scene along the border yesterday morning.

The battle followed fierce clashes last weekend, in which the Vietnamese are thought to have suffered serious losses, and a beefing-up of Vietnamese military strength in the area. Last week the Vietnamese reportedly reinforced their troops and moved at least five light PT-76 tanks into the area opposite the Thai districts of Aranyaprathet and Ta Phraya. On July 18 and 21 the Vietnamese had moved 10 to 15 heavy trucks loaded with Russian weapons along Highway 5 from Sisophon District to Poipet District, Thai military observers said.

On July 28 heavy fighting was reported at Koup, Phnom Mak Hoeun, Sihanoukville and along Highway 502, about five kilometres inside Kampuchea from the Thai border. Friday's assault began at about 6 p.m. when the Vietnamese opened fire on Khmer Rouge forces which had withdrawn from the Khao Phnom Mak Hoeun area.

#### 4TH ARMY COMMANDER SAYS CPM GUERRILLAS 'ROUTED'

BK311129 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] As a result of operations launched by the 4th Army Region to wipe out terrorist strongholds in the south, the national forces have captured the camps of southern separatists and guerrillas of the Communist Party of Malay [CPM] in Narathiwat Province, and in Na Thawi District, Songkhla Province. We bring you an interview given to the TV Channel 10 correspondent in Hat Yai District by Commander of the 4th Army Region Lt Gen Han Linanon on 30 July when he led a team of mass media representatives to inspect captured camps of Suksirin Subdistrict, Narathiwat Province, and Na Thawi District, Songkhla Province.

[Begin Han recording] We launched operations which have resulted in a complete destruction of the CPM guerrilla camps. This is because we felt that as an independent country we could not allow any outlaw armed forces in our country. Now, as for Malaysia, we have crushed the Malayan Liberation Army which is the tool of the CPM. From now on, Malaysia should not bother about the efforts of the CPM guerrillas to liberate Malaysia. They have no more strength. They have been routed as a result of our campaigns. Our intelligence officials used to be informed by Malaysian authorities about the size of the various CPM units.



We have found out that they are not that strong. After 10 to 20 years of operations, they have not grown any larger. I believe therefore that their plan to liberate Malaysia is hopeless. We have now wiped out all their strongholds. Besides, the remaining guerrillas were born in Thailand. Those who fled from Malaysia with the ideology of liberating Malaysia are now very old and cannot fight. I want to tell Malaysia that it should no longer worry about the liberation of Malaysia by the Malayan Liberation Army. Also as a result of our operations, tension along the common border has been lessened. [end recording]

#### Further Report

BK030413 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 3 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Songkhla -- the seizure of major strongholds of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) will directly affect the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) as the two outlawed parties had been assisting each other, Fourth Army Region Commander Lt Gen Han Linanon said yesterday.

In an interview with the NATION, Lt Gen Han quoted "abundant documents," seized from the fallen Regiment 8 headquarters, as confirming that the guerrillas of the two parties had kept close contact with each other. "We have learnt that CPM had trained elements of CPT on boobytrap techniques right here at the camp," he said.

He said that the seizure of the Regiment 8 headquarters had in effect barred CPM guerrillas from teaching Thai communist insurgents on the techniques to make and plant boobytraps. "This is why we have to repel CPM elements. Although the CPM might not pose a direct threat to Thailand, its growth will affect the stability of our country in the long run," he said.

Lt Gen Han said he had ordered his staff to study the techniques on boobytraps from documents seized at the camp as the military still had many lessons to draw from the insurgents over the matter. The military has not as yet defused all the boobytraps planted around the camp. About 40 soldiers were wounded by the boobytraps, according to the Fourth Army Region commander.

Lt Gen Han yesterday accompanied a team of senior Malaysian officials led by chairman of the regional committee Maj Gen Hasim to visit three regiment-size CPM strongholds which fell to government forces during the military offensive last month. The Malaysian delegates and their Thai counterparts also met at the regional border committee here to discuss the agenda for the upcoming general border committee conference due to take place in Malaysia late this month. The Malaysian delegation returned to its country later in the afternoon.

#### SUA TROOPS AT BURMESE BORDER REINFORCED

BK030237 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Chiang Mai -- About 700 Shan rebel troops were last weekend despatched to Doi Lang on the Burmese border to beef up the Shan United Army (SUA) force on the mountainous stronghold seized from the Burmese communists over a week ago.

Informed police sources here said that the arrival of the new reinforcement had increased the strength of the SUA to some 1,500 men under arms. The sources said further that it appeared that the Shan rebels intended to keep Doi Lang their new home after their last stronghold in Ban Hin Taek (now Ban Thoet Thai) was smashed by Thai Government force in February this year.

According to the sources, Doi Lang is an ideal place for narcotics kingpin Khun Sa and his Shan rebel troops because it is located near the Kok River which will offer them a convenient transportation facility. Besides, overland travel to Doi Lang from the Thai border is much more difficult than to the Shans' former stronghold in Ban Thoet Thai, which is accessible by road almost the year round, the sources added.

Meanwhile, it was reported that sporadic clashes continued around Doi Lang, about three kilometres from the border, between the combined forces of SUA, a breakaway Kuomintang [KMT] faction and Lahu tribesmen on one side and the Burmese communists led by A Bi on the other side.

Colonel Yang Wei Kang, leader of the YWK faction which has broken from the KMT, told the BANGKOK POST at his border stronghold that the allied forces of the three factions last Saturday captured a heroin refinery in Burma which was owned by A Bi. The troops, he added, seized four oil drums each containing 100 litres of ether and two more drums filled with processed opium. He claimed that about 100 communists died in the month-long fighting -- most due to the lack of medical care -- while conceding that their own casualties were about 20 killed. About 45 were wounded and were treated at Fang District Hospital. A former aide of General Lao Tuan, Colonel Yang said that he committed 250 men from his private army to help Khun Sa fight the Burmese communists on personal reason. He said that he himself hated narcotic drugs, but declined to comment if he knew Khun Sa was involved in drug trade and production.

In a related development, it was reported that about 100 Burmese communist troops had fled the fighting into Ban Muang Ngam of Mae Ai District on Sunday. No details were available.

#### LABOR CONGRESS ELECTS AHMAD NEW PRESIDENT

BK020338 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Labour leader Ahmad Khamthetthong was unanimously elected new president of the dispute-plagued Labour Congress of Thailand (LCT) in a quiet balloting yesterday when his rival group, led by outgoing LCT President Phaisan Thawatchainan, boycotted the session.

The election, which finally came true after being postponed twice, saw Ahmad and his followers make a clean sweep of all the 40 executive posts in the lot. Ahmad's victory without competition ended the long-time leadership of Phaisan who had been president of Thailand's largest labour grouping for many consecutive years. Phaisan and his team had earlier withdrawn their candidacy from the showdown in protest against what he described as "foul play" by the rival wing to win the poll.

Only 174 representatives from about 60 labour unions attended the conference held at the State Railway of Thailand (SRT) to cast their votes. The total eligible voters numbered 379. About 140 supporters of Phaisan yesterday continued to boycott the poll.

Ahmad declared after the election that his executive committee would no longer tolerate an interference by an international labour organization in the LCT affairs. "We will emphasize self-reliance. Foreign aids must have no strings attached," he said. He was apparently referring to the Asian-American Free Labour Institute (AAFLI) which had earlier proposed that the two labour factions share the executive posts in a bid to compromise the bitter rift in the LCT. AAFLI has been the major financier for LCT. Ahmad said the new executives will meet on August 15 to farm out the responsibilities among themselves. Phanat Thailuan who was also elected to the committee might not be given the responsibility of education affairs of LCT as he had been criticized while being in charge in the past, according to Ahmad. The LCT executive for education will be assigned to contact foreign labour movements for aid to finance its education programme. Newly-elected LCT Secretary General Wichai Thosuwanchinda who succeeds Sawat Lukdot said he plans to improve the administrative system of the labour movement to ensure maximum efficiency.

AFP INTERVIEWS THACH ON SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR

BK030728 Hong Kong AFP in English 0708 GMT 3 Aug 82

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Aug. 3 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach says he is "very satisfied" with his recent Southeast Asian tour, adding that "now the dialogue has opened" with Hanoi's non-communist regional neighbors.

In an exclusive interview with AFP yesterday, Mr Thach said that both he and his Thai counterpart, Sitthi Sawetsila, had been "surprised" by the results of their talks, neither of them having expected anything "so good."

"My visit to Thailand was successful in the sense we established an atmosphere of detente and dialogue. Before, there was no dialogue," Mr Thach said. "Now the Thai foreign minister has agreed to visit Vietnam. Moreover we have come to the agreement that even if we cannot do anything to improve peace and stability, at least we can refrain from worsening the situation," he added. The Vietnamese minister indicated that he and his hosts had not touched on "concrete" problems, but had established principles. "That's already a lot," he said.

Mr Thach said that during his talks, "we agreed that the problems between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries must be solved while respecting mutual interests. Nothing must be imposed against the will of either of the two sides." "If the Indochinese countries respond to ASEAN's legitimate interests, meaning the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, the ASEAN countries must also take into account the legitimate interests of the Indochinese countries, meaning an end to the Chinese threat," Mr Thach said.

Mr Thach said he "hoped" that Marshal Sitthi might be able to have a positive influence on China, which backs the Khmer Rouge government ousted by the Vietnamese from Phnom Penh. But he did not know if this was "realistic."

Asked about a recent meeting in Hanoi between Vice-Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang and Chinese Ambassador Qiu Lixing, Mr Thach said such contacts had already previously taken place and that he himself had met with the Chinese ambassador. "But nobody knew about it, that's all," he said.

He was asked about the possibility that China might "soften" its position towards Hanoi, which has asked Beijing to sign a peace treaty in return for a total Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia. Mr Thach replied: "One can never foresee the sudden changes in Chinese policy. There are always surprises in China. China is a big box of surprises."

As an example of the common points shared by the ASEAN and Indochinese countries, Mr Thach said, "the ASEAN countries are calling for the neutralization of Cambodia, and the Indochinese countries are calling for the same for the whole Southeast Asian region." "But if we can agree on a neutralization of all of Southeast Asia that would certainly include the neutralization of Cambodia," he said.

Another very positive development in the minister's view was that the countries he visited agreed that commercial relations should exist between private companies and Vietnam. "This is a good thing. There is no longer question of a blockade," he said.

Thai Spokesman Cited on Visit

BK021234 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] A Thai spokesman said in Bangkok last Friday that the ASEAN countries were very pleased with the results of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent visit.

The spokesman said: The meeting between Nguyen Co Thach and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila took place in an atmosphere of special friendship. On this occasion, Mr Thach expressed Vietnam's good intentions toward every country in Southeast Asia. The spokesman also declared: We want to keep the door open and sincerely wish to have better relations with Vietnam.

Many Western news agencies quoted the Vietnamese foreign minister as saying in Bangkok last Friday that China's military threat and ASEAN's support to the Khmer reactionary groups against the People's Republic of Kampuchea are poisoning the atmosphere of peace in the region and that China is inciting neighboring countries to oppose Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

DIE ZEIT INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER THACH

DW291239 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 30 Jul 82 p 7

[Interview with SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach by Peter Sager in Hanoi; date not given]

[Text] ZEIT: Where does Vietnam stand today now that 7 years have passed since the unification of north and south Vietnam?

Thach: You in Europe had war for 6 years and it took you at least 6 years to recover. Vietnam had war for 30 years and it was much dirtier. The number of bombs dropped was twice as high as that in World War II. Therefore, we need more time to heal the wounds from the war. We still have many economic difficulties now, but next year we will produce our own oil for the first time.

ZEIT: Vietnam's supply situation is somewhat disastrous but has improved somewhat last year. A liberal economic policy and piece work wages have contributed to this. Will this course be continued after the fifth party congress?

Thach: We were too idealistic. We overemphasized the interests of the state and the collectives and we underrated the interests of individuals. Therefore, we will now have to take interests of all three equally into account -- those of the state, the collectives and the individuals. We haven't coordinated them sufficiently so far. We must respect the interests of the individuals. We have introduced a new type of management in many industrial enterprises, and we will further develop this.

ZEIT: In north Vietnam agriculture is 95 percent collectivized. In the south you are still having difficulties with the peasants.

Thach: In south Vietnam 7 percent of agriculture has been nationalized so far. We motivate the peasants but don't force them into collectives. What is forced on people cannot work.

ZEIT: The resettlement of hundreds of thousands of people into so-called new economic zones was such a compulsory measure. Thousands returned from the country to the cities and thousands fled as boat people. Nonetheless, over 600,000 people are to be resettled again this year alone to increase food production and reduce unemployment in the cities.

Thach: Some of these economic zones were successful, others weren't. For city dwellers life in the country is simply very difficult. We are persuading those who fled from their villages to the cities during the war to return to the country. However, here too, everything that is forced is no good; it's the same as rape to love. However, so far we have had success with roughly 500,000 resettlers, most of them in the mountains and the Mekong Delta. We must invest to build up an infrastructure in these economic zones -- houses, schools, hospitals. As long as we don't have that, things are very bad.

ZEIT: Why is the real -- although secret -- currency still the dollar and not the dong?

Thach: Yes, that's a problem we will have to cope with gradually. We can't solve it through police operations.

ZEIT: So for the time being you will allow the black market, the free market and state trade to coexist?

Thach: The black market is a cancerous ulcer we have to eliminate. Just wait 5 or 10 years, then you'll see. Until we increase our productivity, we won't be able to tackle the black market problem. No one can stop it overnight.

ZEIT: What, in your view, are the most important points of the new 5-year plan?

Thach: We have five priorities: food production, consumer goods, energy production, increased exports, and transportation and communications. The emphasis of our budget is on agriculture and education. For instance, we no longer have illiterates in Vietnam. I understand that there are still 14 million illiterates in southern Europe. As for our military expenditures, we get most of our weapons from the Soviet Union and don't have to pay for them.

ZEIT: But an army of about 1.5 million men is an enormous burden on the economy.

Thach: That's not new to us. We have lived with this for more than 25 years. Vietnamese soldiers in the field only need some rice; they are not so demanding as the Americans, for instance.

ZEIT: Vietnam has the fourth largest army in the world and is one of the poorest countries in Asia. Don't you think this is out of proportion?

Thach: As long as we are threatened with war by Kampuchea and China, we have no other alternative. We will defend our independence. We still don't have time for peace. However, peace is what we need most of all. As long as we don't have peace, we also can't get our economy going again. Peace and reconstruction belong together.

ZEIT: Following Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea, the Federal Government froze some DM90 million of development aid it promised to give. On what conditions will you withdraw the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea?

Thach: I ask you: Why does the Federal Government still have good relations with China even though the Chinese marched into Vietnam in 1979 and still occupy part of our territory? We will withdraw our troops from Kampuchea when the Chinese threat is over. We could withdraw some of our troops earlier if Thailand stopped helping the Khmer Rouge along the border. Then we would easily cope with the Pol Pot people; then they would just be a small skin cancer.

ZEIT: Vietnam has stationed roughly half a million soldiers along the border with China. After the February 1979 border war, do you expect the second "punishment expedition" threatened by the Chinese will really take place?

Thach: The first attack was really quite foolish. A second would be even much more foolish, but unfortunately we are dealing with the most foolish people in the world. Therefore, we must be prepared.

ZEIT: China and Vietnam accuse each other of pursuing a "hegemonist and expansionist" policy. What role should your country play in Southeast Asia?

Thach: We want to contribute to peace and independence in this region. We would like to see Southeast Asia as a nonaligned bloc, free of all outside influence.

ZEIT: So it would be completely misunderstanding matters to consider Vietnamese policy to be militant?

Thach: We have never fought outside Indochina. However, the French, the Americans, the Chinese and the Thais have all been here in our country.

ZEIT: Does Vietnam have its own path between the great power blocs of China and the Soviet Union with the framework of socialism?

Thach: Yes. We are an independent socialist country, and belong to neither the Warsaw Pact nor NATO. We also don't have any foreign bases in Vietnam.



However, without Soviet military support we would have no independence. We want to have good relations with all countries, and have not slammed the door. It was the West which linked our relations with conditions we couldn't accept.

ZEIT: Last year, following a visit to Vietnam, Amnesty International published a report on the reeducation camps with an appeal to your country to dissolve these camps which have existed since 1975. According to official data, some 20,000 and, according to unofficial estimates, some 200,000 people are there without formal trials or court sentences.

Thach: Some 2 million Vietnamese collaborated with the Americans and we have released them. We put just a few thousand into concentration or education camps. Today there are a few more than 10,000 -- just a handful. They are all criminals. When I was in the West, I was asked: Why don't you release them? I said: We can't let criminals move around freely. However, if your country wants to take them, you can have them all!

ZEIT: There are many unhappy and dissatisfied people in what used to be called Saigon.

Thach: They suffer from the consequences of the easy life they had at the time of the Americans. They enjoyed it and now don't like to work hard for their living. Therefore, they want to flee and we let them. After 1975, when we wanted to keep them in the country we were criticized for that. Since 1979, that is to say, since we have let them leave the country legally, the criticism is: Why such a large exodus?

ZEIT: Why do you still have so many boat people (over 11,000 in the first 3 months of 1982 alone) despite the opportunity to leave legally?

Thach: Because those who leave our country legally are not so well received in the West as the boat people. Those who leave the country legally are not considered refugees but only as immigrants and don't have any special privileges.

ZEIT: Within the framework of family reunification, some 6,000 Vietnamese have entry permits for the Federal Republic, some of them since 1980. Why hasn't your government granted them exit visas?

Thach: There are not that many. Some changed their names and addresses. Also, don't forget our bureaucracy and, on a low level, corruption. However, think of the Lockheed scandal involving the Netherlands prince or the affair of the Japanese prime minister. Such a thing, corruption at high levels of the state, doesn't exist here.

#### REVIEW OF JULY ISSUE OF TAP CHI CONG SAN

OW301321 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Review of TAP CHI CONG SAN, No. 7, 1982]

[Text] The July issue, 1982, of TAP CHI CONG SAN has come off the press. Its editorial entitled: "Carry Out Well the Political Activities on the Resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress" says: These political activities are aimed at the following requirements: To make the cadres and party members, particularly the leading and managerial cadres in various echelons and sectors, hold uniform views and reach high unanimity with the basic contents of the documents of the congress; to firmly grasp the spirit of the decisions of the Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers; and to criticize the erroneous views running counter to the party's line and policy.

On this basis, we must review in depth the situation of the movement in the regions, sectors and grassroots units and review the leading activities of the party organization in the local area; draw lessons from experience; strengthen solidarity and hold aloft the revolutionary offensive spirit, the sense of responsibility and work capacity of cadres and party members.

We must map out a realistic program of action for the region, sector and grassroots unit with effective measures to resolve urgent and immediate socioeconomic problems, with a view to successfully implementing the resolutions of the congress and the decisions of the Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers. We must overcome errors and shortcomings at all costs. The editorial points out: The study of party documents during this phase of political activity is unlike the discussion of draft documents in the first phase of congresses of party organizations at various levels. In the first phase of past congresses of party organizations, party members and representatives discussed draft documents with a view to contributing ideas for the formulation of documents to be presented at the party's national congress. At that time, party members and representatives had the right to make suggestions or amendments to the contents of draft documents in accordance with their knowledge. These draft documents, after being discussed, amended and unanimously passed by the party's national congress, have become congress resolutions. The party's national congress of delegates is its highest leading organ. The congress resolutions must be thoroughly understood and seriously implemented by all the party. Every cadre and party member must speak and act in accordance with the spirit of the congress resolutions. This is a question pertaining to the party's principle of organization.

The editorial also stresses: We must overcome the tendency of slighting the congress documents, thinking that the contents of these documents had already been discussed in the first phase of congresses of party organizations at various levels. This tendency reflects a lack of seriousness in the study of party resolutions. The documents approved by the national congress contain important changes and amendments compared to their drafts. If one does not thoroughly understand the contents of these documents and does not firmly grasp the congress's views on the party line, on the assessment of the present revolutionary situation and on the strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage, one will not be able to correctly organize the implementation of the congress resolution.

This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN carries Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh's talk to representatives of the Hanoi electorate.

On the Centennial of Georgi Dimitrov's birth, this issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN makes public the 22 December 1943 letter from Comrade Dimitrov, former general secretary of the Comintern, to Mao Zedong, outlining Mao's errors in sabotaging the Chinese Communist Party and the anti-Japanese national united front in China and in inciting an anti-Soviet psychology in the Chinese Communist Party.

This month's issue of the journal carries Comrade Nguyen Van Tran's article on the coordination of three techniques in economic management. The article says: After outlining the general orientation on economic management, the choice of managerial techniques appropriate to the characteristics and conditions of each stage and the situation in each locality, economic and technical sector is very necessary and important. Managerial techniques consist of gathering techniques affecting those under management to ensure their activities run smoothly in the course of implementing the set objectives. We must stimulate the interests of those under management so that, for the sake of the interests of the whole society and of their own, they will be concerned with raising productivity and with creating a motive force pushing production forward.

On the basis of characteristics affecting man in the course of management and on the substance of managerial work, ordinarily people gather managerial techniques into three groups: economic techniques, administrative techniques, and socioeducational techniques. These three techniques form a unified entity. They do not negate but complement one another, creating a combined strength affecting all aspects of managerial work, every worker and the collective of workers, and affects both the manager and the managed.

In order to correctly use the three managerial techniques, each leading cadre must firmly grasp the science and art of management. Under present conditions, this must be manifested in the concentration and division of power and responsibility, in an appropriate and high degree of concentration, in a vigorous division of power, in expansion of the right to decide what is appropriate for the concrete conditions of production and business enterprises at lower levels and in a clearcut division of power and responsibility. Power must go hand in hand with responsibility. This is precisely the requirement of the present improvement in economic management.

Next is Comrade Le Khac's article "Create a Great Development in Exports." The article outlines the main socioeconomic tasks during the 1981-85 5-year period and in the 1980's, which impose extremely large demands on export activities. The article then deals with the trends in the export market and the trends and structure of export goods during the 1980's.

This issue of the journal also carries Pham Van Nghien's article "Raise the Transit Capacity of the Haiphong Junction Center." After pointing to the irrational phenomena in Haiphong port's activities to show that this port is a very weak link in our country's communications and transportation system and that the stagnation in its activities -- which have existed for several years to a serious degree, causing considerable losses to various production sectors and affecting trade relations between our country and foreign countries -- is a problem of serious concern, the article deals with the major causes of this situation: The mechanism of activities at the Haiphong junction -- a clear picture of small-scale production in communications and transportation -- is incompatible with the laws of production development as well as with the special laws of transportation management. It does not correctly implement a number of principles of socialist management.

In addition, there are still many shortcomings in the port's material-technical base. The excessive damage to loading, unloading and transportation facilities is also a cause of imbalance between use and repair, between transportation and cargo handling.

The problem of the port can be resolved only in the context of the whole Haiphong junction center. This means that we must examine and resolve the problem from the point of view of the system, in which we must pay special attention to essential relations bearing a cause-and-effect character between the elements of the system, and must resolutely eliminate all unnecessary relations, because they do not create uniformity of the system and even reduce efficiency in the system's activities.

The raising of the transit capacity of the Haiphong junction center can be resolved only by a series of important measures, but first of all, we must establish a direct relation between the port and transportation units, through economic and professional contracts, and eliminate unnecessary relations between the port and merchandise owners in the delivery and reception of merchandise at the port.

Next is Van Hien's article "Perfect the Law and Strengthen the Socialist Legal System." The article stresses: In order to strengthen the socialist legal system, we must first gradually build a legal system, particularly laws on economic management. During the next 5 to 10 years, we must institutionalize the party's line and policy in a manner more systematic and comprehensive than before, starting with fundamental regulations, with a view to gradually concretizing in the legal aspect the system whereby the party leads, the people are masters and the state governs.

The article also deals with the question of organization of implementation of the law, the question of training a contingent of legal cadres and the question of strengthening the party's leadership over perfection of the law and strengthening of the socialist legal system.

This month's issue of the journal also carries Prof Vu Khieu's article "The Individual and Social Question in the Communist's Philosophy of Life," dealing with main questions of the philosophy of life, questions being constantly posed during the course of one's life to be resolved: Does one live only for oneself or for the entire society? What does one live for and how does one live? Dealing with the aspect of personal interests, the article says: Under the socialist system, on the basis of common ownership by the state and the collective of main means of production, social and collective interests constitute the foundation of personal interests. Personal interests do not oppose social and collective interests. On the contrary, they start from social and collective interests.

In our society, the individuals's legitimate income and the family's living standards can be raised only when society's production level develops, when the cooperative harvests a bumper crop and when enterprises fulfill their tasks. To work with devotion and to make increasing contributions to the collective and society also mean to attend to the livelihood of one's family and oneself. To make a little sacrifice for the interests of the enterprise, the agency or the cooperative can only mean to subordinate immediate interests to one's own long-term interests.

Next is Tran Hong Phong's article "Some Thoughts About the Struggle Against Bureaucracy." The article deals with the nature of the struggle against bureaucracy, analyzes its causes, points out its manifestations and harms and outlines orientations and measures to overcome it.

This month's TAP CHI CONG SAN also carries Le Xuan Vu's article "About the Present Relations Between Economic and Cultural Development." The article shows that society's cultural level does not automatically depend on the level of economic development. This does not mean that it is entirely independent of the level of economic development. In the building of a new culture and new-type man, we should, and may, precede the actual situation of economic life by one step, but one step only, so that we may always be able to maintain a smooth balance, an effective mutual influence and stimulation between economic and cultural developments.

In the book review section of this month's issue, there is an article by Nhat Van entitled "Handbook For Writers and Artists," introducing the book "Culture and Art Also Constitute a Front," put out by the Van Hoc publishing house. The book contains President Ho Chi Minh's speeches and writings from the 1920's to the time of his demise. The article says: Each time strange guests appear on the art and literature front, shaking weak persons, we only have to recall President Ho's intimate, earnest and loving advice to become calm in order to march forward. Thus it can be said that this book is a handbook for writers and artists.

This month's issue of the journal also carries Thach Tin's article "Undeniable Betrayal," on reading (Francois Joyaux's) book "China and the Settlement of the First Indochina War -- Geneva 1954" published in Paris. The article shows that despite its limitations, this book is a serious and useful study containing valuable materials. This is another scientific proof of the Beijing leaders' undeniable betrayal of the revolutionary cause of the peoples of Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. This is also another scientific proof of the expansionist and hegemonic nature of Mao followers, who are betraying even the Chinese people's revolutionary cause.

Next is Vu Hien's article "The Malvinas Incident," analyzing why the military conflict between imperialist Britain and Argentina on the Malvinas Islands took place a few months ago, what its consequences are, and what was gained or lost by the warring parties.



PHAM VAN DONG GREETES TOKYO DISARMAMENT MEETING

OW021810 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 2 -- Premier Pham Van Dong has sent greetings to the 82 World Conference Against A and H Bombs currently held in Tokyo.

He said: Following the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament, the conference is expected to speed up the world people's movement for peace and disarmament now sweeping all parts of the world, especially Europe and America. The voice of people in various countries has become the strength of public opinion really capable of preventing U.S.-led warlike and reactionary forces from feverishly engaging in the nuclear arms race and from threatening peace and security of nations.

The Japanese people, victims of U.S. atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, can see better than anyone else the disaster of a nuclear war. Therefore, the world conference annually held in Japan plays a very significant role in consolidating international solidarity and coordinating the world people's action for peace and disarmament, against war schemes hatched by U.S. imperialism in collusion with Beijing, expansionism and hegemonism and other reactionary forces.

DO MUOI RECEIVES LAO NATIONAL ART TROUPE

OW021814 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 2 -- Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently received the Lao national art troupe. He praised the Lao traditional art as reflecting the patriotic struggle and creative labour of the fraternal Lao people, and stressed that this tour of Vietnam by the Lao national art troupe would contribute to further strengthening the special friendship between the two peoples.

REPORT ON VFF CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETING

BK301212 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jul pp 1, 1

[Text] The Presidium of the VFF Central Committee on 1 and 2 July held its annual meeting in Hanoi to carry out political activities to fully grasp the basic contents of resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress. The meeting adopted the correct evaluation made by the party congress on past victories and achievements and on the numerous difficulties, deficiencies and shortcomings that must be overcome to vigorously develop the present economic and social situation in order to meet the people's urgent and most vital requirements.

The meeting decided that the VFF must increase its activities, strengthen the solidarity of various strata of the people, religions and nationalities and urge them to close ranks behind the VCP led by esteemed General Secretary Le Duan. The VFF must also strengthen the people's political and spiritual unanimity, develop the working people's right to collective mastery, accelerate the three revolutions, and satisfactorily carry out the all people action slogan: "All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness!"

Various echelons of the VFF from the central to grassroot levels must formulate a concrete and effective action program in order to implement the resolutions of the party congress -- especially the 1982 state plan and the 1981-85 5-year plan -- solve urgent problems in production and the people's daily life, and triumphantly carry out the various political tasks set forth by the party and state.



After hearing a report by the preparatory committee for the VFF congress, the Presidium decided to accelerate tasks concerning the preparations so that the VFF can hold its national congress at the end of 1982 in Hanoi.

At this meeting the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee also agreed, together with the Vietnam Peace Committee, to launch "a national campaign for peace and disarmament against the war schemes of U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces." This campaign is aimed at strengthening our people's love for their country and socialism, their spirit of proletarian internationalism and their revolutionary vigilance in various emulation movements to overfulfill the 1982 state plan, to build and defend the fatherland and to foil all schemes and acts of multifaceted sabotage being conducted by the Chinese expansionists and hegemocrats in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. This campaign will last from now until September 1982 and will conclude on 21 September, the day when all countries will organize an International Day for Peace in accordance with the 36th UN General Assembly resolution.

The VFF once again expresses, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, vigorous support for the various peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, especially the recent statement made by esteemed L.I. Brezhnev, who said: "The Soviet Union pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons." The VFF supports and will strengthen solidarity with national independence movements and movements for peace developing throughout the world. It supports the just cause of struggle of the Palestinian and Arab peoples against the Israeli aggressors, and wholeheartedly supports the three Indochinese countries' initiatives for peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region.

The meeting stressed: To cope with the present situation in which our country is faced with numerous difficulties in the economic and social spheres, and while our enemies -- the reactionaries in the Chinese leadership in collusion with the U.S. imperialists -- are frantically conducting a multifaceted war of sabotage, all strata of our people must enhance their traditional solidarity, strengthen their confidence in the clear-sighted leadership of the VCP, develop revolutionary heroism and their right to socialist collective mastery and strive to overcome difficulties in order to fulfill triumphantly the cause of national building and defense, thereby implementing the sacred testament of esteemed President Ho Chi Minh.

#### BRIEFS

YOUNG LABOR VOLUNTEER FORCE -- Hanoi, VNA, July 31 -- In the first seven months of this year, almost 5,000 young men and women in Ho Chi Minh City have joined the Young Labour Volunteer Force. Of these, 3,000 went to build the Tri An hydroelectric power plant on Dong Nai River, northeast of the city, and the Daknong water conservancy project on the central highlands. The remainder are working at various state farms run by the Young Labour Volunteer Force. Since its foundation in March 1976, the force, now numbering more than 40,000, has reclaimed 37,000 hectares of virgin land, moved 4.5 million cubic metres of earth for irrigation works, and built 46 new economic villages for 40,000 settlers, in addition to many state farms. It is also effectively contributing to the eradication of illiteracy and social vices, and to the propagation of the revolutionary art and culture. [Excerpt] [Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 31 Jul 82 OW]

AUSTRALIACOMMENTS ON JAPAN-AUSTRALIA MINISTERIAL TALKS

BK310953 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 30 Jul 82

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Excerpts] An important top-level meeting of Australian and Japanese ministers has concluded in Canberra. It was the seventh meeting of the Australia-Japan Ministerial Committee [AJMC], and while outwardly there was a very polite atmosphere on both sides, the message in the final speeches was very much to the point, as (John Lombard) reports from Canberra.

The Australian-Japan Ministerial Committee was set up following the visit to Japan in 1971 of the minister for trade and deputy prime minister, Doug Anthony. Because of the heavy interdependence between the two countries on trade it was thought there was a need for regular meetings at the highest possible ministerial level.

In keynote speeches, both Mr Street and his Japanese counterpart were quite blunt in discussing problems as they saw them in their bilateral relationship. Mr Street warned Japan that attempts to force raw material suppliers like Australia to bear the brunt of the economic downturn could endanger the security of long-term supply. There was a tendency during recession, he said, to press the supplying countries to bear temporary adjustments without sufficient regard to long-term development.

On the other hand, Mr Sakurauchi made it clear that Japan expected Australia to relax its import restrictions on manufactured goods in line with the spirit of proposal by the Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser, to greatly reduce protection. Mr Street responded by saying Japan should examine restrictions it imposed on agricultural imports, and in this regard, Mr Street was clearly thinking of Australian beef export to Japan. But when Mr Street and Mr Sakurauchi came to speak at a press conference, they were rather more diplomatic in their comments. Mr Street:

[Begin recording] The meeting was held against the backdrop of a very difficult world economic situation and, as Mr Anthony said in the meeting, this makes this year's AJMC the most important one ever. Both sides agreed that there was a particular need for Australia and Japan to maintain a close dialogue. My discussions with Mr Sakurauchi covered East-West relations, the Middle East and a range of developments in the Asian and Pacific region, particularly Indochina. We noted that the prime ministers of both Australia and Japan will visit China shortly. We agreed on the importance of our relations with China, the direction of China's development and its (trade and) world affairs. We also agreed that our regional policy gave high priority to the continuing security and development of the ASEAN countries and on our opposition to the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia. [end recording]

Of interest to the Australian side was the Japanese reading of the world economy. Mr Sakurauchi, speaking to the press conference through an interpreter, said Japan was trying to stimulate its domestic demand in an effort to avoid recession. And in so doing, he believed Japan could make some contribution to improving the global economy. He noted that recently there had been reported signs in the United States of a reduction in inflation and the lowering of interest rates. Mr Sakurauchi said that he believed that in the latter half of this year, there might be some economic upturn.

PAPUA NEW GUINEAMICHAEL SOMARE ELECTED PRIME MINISTER

BK020805 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Papua New Guinea's new Parliament has elected the opposition leader, Mr Michael Somare, as prime minister. The voting was 66 for Mr Somare and 40 for his opponent, Father John Momis, leader of the newly formed National Alliance.

There was one abstention. Mr Somare, who is Papua New Guinea's first prime minister after independence in 1975, leads the Pangu Party which will form a coalition with the United Party.

Earlier, the Parliament elected the independent member from Milne Bay, Mr Dennis Young, as speaker by 66 votes to 42. In the Papua New Guinea general elections last month, no party won an overall majority and the various parties had since been negotiating on a coalition.

'Caretaker' Cabinet Announced

BK021026 Hong Kong AFP in English 0858 GMT 2 Aug 82

[By Rowan Callick]

[Excerpt] Port Moresby, Aug 2 (AFP) -- Papua New Guinea's founding father Michael Thomas Somare was today returned to power as prime minister with a healthy 66-40 vote from parliament. The victory over his main rival Father John Momis, came in a parliamentary vote to elect a speaker and prime minister.

Mr Somare, 46, was prime minister from 1972, through independence from Australia in 1976 to March 1980, when he was ousted by Sir Julius Chan in a parliamentary vote of no confidence.

His Pangu Party scored heavily in the national election in June, winning 48 seats. His support today also included a number of independent members, and the six surviving members of the United Party, once the largest in the country.

Parliament will resume on Thursday afternoon, August 5, under new Speaker Dennis Young.

After his election, Mr Somare announced that a caretaker ministry of seven would run the country for two weeks until he was ready to announce a full cabinet.

The caretaker government is expected to be as follows:

Mr Somare -- police, defence, national planning.

Roy Evara, United Party leader sacked for disloyalty from the cabinets of both Mr Somare and Sir Julius, in the past -- works and education.

Martin Tovadek, United Party, health minister under Sir Julius -- health, public utilities. Paias Wingti Pangu, likely to be Mr. Somare's deputy -- media, primary industry, transport, labour and culture.

Phillip Bouraga, former head of the prime minister's department and police chief, a pro-Somare independent -- finance decentralisation and environment.

Rabbie Namaliu, former head of the public service, Pangu -- minerals and energy, foreign affairs.

Matthew Bendumb, long-standing Pangu M.P. -- lands, justice, commerce, urban development, community and family services.

"I have stood in the position before and accepted the confidence of this parliament, though somehow I feel this time it is different," Mr Somare said after his victory today.

"Two years ago I was removed from office by a motion of no-confidence on the floor of this house. It was only made possible by the combined coalition of five parties. It took five jackals to pull down the Pangu lion. But they did it, and I accepted it with grace," he added. "But although I accepted defeat in parliament on that day, it was not at the hands of the voters. I reminded the members that when the time came, I would return with a mandate from the people. That day has come. I never lost the confidence of the people," he said.

Mr Somare called upon the new opposition to "lay aside the bitterness and rancour that has marred the so-called struggle for power in the last few weeks."

MOKHTAR-GHAZALI TALKS ON THACH VISIT REPORTED

BK310913 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0824 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 31 (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that nobody should cherish the hope for the solution of the Kampuchean problem overnight. But clearly there are already some activities, namely that both parties are reacting to each other, the foreign minister said, responding to questions posed by newsmen at the Foreign Office at Pejambon Friday.

The foreign minister further pointed out that his meeting with Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie Thursday evening was to listen to his Malaysian counterpart's explanations on the results of his discussions with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

The Ghazali-Thach meeting, Foreign Minister Mokhtar said, went smoothly and showed a change in the Vietnamese attitude. Most noteworthy of the Vietnamese change in attitude is on its presence in Kampuchea, the minister said.

Vietnamese military pull out from Kampuchea could now be discussed, but Vietnam appeared not willing to effect a total withdrawal of its troops as long as the imminent Chinese threat still remained, the minister said. But the Vietnamese-Chinese problem is a problem between both parties concerned, he added.

On the attitude of ASEAN towards the Kampuchean problem, the minister said we are not shifting an inch from our original stand. ASEAN wants a peaceful solution of the formation of a Kampuchean Government in accordance with the will of the people. So far coexistence is out of the question due to the unjust behaviour of Vietnam, Minister Mokhtar said. Vietnam should acknowledge that the Kampuchean people also have the right to freedom, Mokhtar added.

The Indonesian foreign minister was further of the view that Vietnamese military pull-out from Kampuchea did not constitute a positive change. It is only the initial symptom of a process of changes, he added.

Ghazali Remarks on Kampuchea

BK310804 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0721 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, July 31 (ANTARA) -- To allow the Cambodian problem to remain unsettled would cause the longer the greater [as received] trouble to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie declared here Friday.

The main trouble accruing to ASEAN has been the influx of Cambodian refugees into Thailand, Ghazali said, adding that actually not only ASEAN, but also Vietnam, China and the Soviet Union get their share of troubles from the problem.

The Cambodian problem, therefore, has to be brought to a solution as soon as possible he stressed. He further told a press conference attended also by Minister of Information Ali Murtopo that the Cambodian problem should be solved politically, and not militarily. For this purpose, ASEAN has tabled a resolution to the United Nations calling for giving the Cambodian people the right to form their own government.

Ghazali continued by saying following failure to enter into negotiations with the Heng Samrin regime, steps were taken to set up a coalition government. He expressed confidence that the coalition government headed by President Norodom Sihanouk offered a new alternative for a Cambodian solution. Ghazali noted that in efforts to seek a Cambodian settlement ASEAN and tried [as received] to bring Vietnam into the picture. He said he now saw a great change taking place in the Vietnamese attitude from its stance three or four years ago.

Speaking about his meeting a few days ago in Kuala Lumpur with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach he said the Vietnamese foreign minister took the occasion of the meeting to describe to him Vietnam's scenario of the Cambodian situation.

Ghazali also said the Vietnamese military pullout from Vietnam was not a complete withdrawal, but only involved personnel Vietnam appeared willing to effect a total withdrawal of troops only after the Chinese threat was disposed of. [sentence as received] According to Ghazali, in facing the Chinese threat Vietnam is placed before the alternatives, either to cooperate with China and abandon ASEAN or the other way round.

What Vietnam also is concerned about is an eventual return to power of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia after a total Vietnamese troops withdrawal. Ghazali further said he had told Co Thach that ASEAN actually was assisting it from foreign troops. [sentence as received] With the Cambodian problem settled, all countries in the region are likely to come to Vietnam's aid to defend its sovereignty, Ghazali asserted.

On the problem of the threat from China, Ghazali noted that China had for a long time been aiding underground communist movements in Malaysia as well as in other ASEAN member countries. We can understand that Vietnam, too, has been under pressure from the same danger he said. Ghazali was of the view that at some future time China would try to grab Vietnam, Cambodia and ASEAN but not now. To cope with this possibility Ghazali stressed the need for ASEAN to strengthen its defences, to enable it to repulse any Chinese expansionist moves in 15 or 20 years from now.

At the press meeting Ghazali strongly denied that ASEAN had accepted the Ho Chi Minh City statement implying a recognition of the Heng Samrin Regime. ASEAN has never declared acceptance of the statement, Ghazali stressed adding that the International Conference on Cambodia ASEAN has been striving for is based on the ASEAN plan, and not on the Ho Chi Minh City concept.

He also affirmed that the next ASEAN foreign minister conference would be held in Bangkok August 7 and not on August 5-6 as earlier scheduled. But he said he was still in the dark as to the main topic to be discussed at the meeting.

#### PRESS EDITORIALS URGE SIHANOUK-HENG SAMRIN TALKS

INDONESIA TIMES 26 July

BK310707 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 26 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "An Important Point for the ASEAN FMs Conference"]

[Text] One of the most important points to be discussed by the coming ASEAN ministers' conference to be held in Bangkok the 3rd week of next month will be the latest development of the Kampuchean question after the formation of the Kampuchean coalition government. In this connection, the daily KOMPAS of the 24th of July in its editorial "Vietnam, Kampuchea, ASEAN" said that with the participation of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in the coalition government, the coalition has muscle which has to be reckoned with by Vietnam. Vietnam and ASEAN have differences. But both have a similar basic attitude: Both sides do not wish the region of Southeast Asia, its mainland and archipelagoes, to be under the hegemony of one of the giant countries, the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union and the United States. This should enable both Vietnam and ASEAN to foster an independent national authority in Kampuchea. Is it not an acceptable way out?

Now there is a dialogue between Vietnam and ASEAN. Efforts must also be made to start a dialogue between Sihanouk and Heng Samrin. If a political settlement is to be achieved, this is the right approach. To let the question drag on, will invite the hegemony of giant powers in the region.

We advocate here that the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting as well as Vietnam take this pertinent point into serious consideration.



KOMPAS 24 July

BK011509 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Vietnam, Kampuchea, ASEAN"]

[Excerpts] At the beginning, there were no problems between Vietnam and the Southeast Asian countries which are united under ASEAN. The victory and the unification of Vietnam was expected to turn a new page, namely, national development based on nationalism which was not designed for the big power interest. The situation changed when Vietnam became involved in the Kampuchean issue. The Kampuchean issue has several dimensions, Vietnam's support for the liberation of the Kampuchean people from the Pol Pot regime's cruel oppression was welcomed. But, the presence of Vietnamese troops, estimated at between 150,000 to 200,000 was seen in a different light. This was considered to be a military intervention in another country's internal affairs. Such a massive military presence cannot be accepted, for it could set a precedent that could be seen as a threat to other Southeast Asian countries.

Vietnam's argument that the presence of its troops in Kampuchea is to deter the threat of the PRC will not be sufficient justification of Vietnam's position and it definitely cannot create trust on the part of the ASEAN countries. If, historically, Vietnam had been worried about the Chinese hegemonistic influence, Kampuchea also, historically, worried about Vietnamese hegemonism. The Kampuchean people's feelings toward Vietnam are similar to those of the Vietnamese people toward China. There is another implication, ASEAN countries are worried that Vietnam's concern for China might lead to an increasingly powerful and potential Soviet military presence in the Southeast Asian region.

By coincidence or by chance, the formation of the Kampuchean coalition government, which is supported by ASEAN, is having a positive effect. But, does that mean that militarily the coalition government will be able to expel the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea? Militarily it will not be possible. There is a need to seek more political cards.

We should not view Khieu Samphan as a figure who represents the Pol Pot regime, nor should we view Son Sann as a representative of the rightwing faction. We should view Prince Sihanouk as a Kampuchean nationalist figure, who has made his attitude clear during the Kampuchean war. Now, he is close to China and is even closer to North Korea. This may be due to circumstances or it might also be that he has already abandoned his independent nationalistic attitude. The coalition would have a different weight if only Khieu Samphan and Son Sann were taking part, but, since Prince Sihanouk is also in the coalition, politically the coalition could be reckoned with. It could also even be made an instrument for seeking a settlement of the problem, because both Vietnam and ASEAN have a similar attitude. Both sides do not want the Southeast Asian region, the mainland and islands alike, to come under the hegemony of one of the big powers.

However, the common attitude should have been able to lay a foundation acceptable to both Vietnam and ASEAN for the development of an independent national power in Kampuchea. Is that not the acceptable way for a way out? Under the present political reality, as far as the figures who are involved in the problem are concerned is it not Prince Sihanouk who can still be considered able to move and lead the development?

There had been dialogues between Vietnam and ASEAN, not as a bloc but on the individual level. Will it then be possible to attempt a dialogue between Prince Sihanouk and Heng Samrin? This might be the course for rapprochement rather than through a military settlement. If the Kampuchean problem is allowed to drag on, it will not only poison the relations between Vietnam and its neighbor countries, but it will also undermine the regional strength in this region.

This will tend to intensify the presence and the hegemonic influence of the big powers, which none of us desire.

MALAYSIAAUSTRALIA'S FRASER ARRIVES, TALKS WITH MAHATHIR

BK020715 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The Australian prime minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, was given a red carpet welcome at the Parliament Square in Kuala Lumpur this morning. The Australian leader flew in last night for a 4-day official visit to Malaysia. On hand to greet Mr Malcolm Fraser and his wife at the Parliament was Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed. Also present were cabinet ministers, heads of diplomatic corps and other Malaysian dignitaries.

The first round of talks on bilateral and international issues between Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir and his Australian counterpart at the Parliament House began at 1115 in the morning. The Malaysian delegation at the discussion include the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie; the minister of trade and industry, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen; the minister of primary industries, Datuk Paul Leong; the minister of education, Datuk Dr Sulaiman Daud; and the minister in the prime minister's department, Datuk Abdullah bin Ahmad Badawi.

Economic Issues Discussed

BK021513 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Malaysia expressed the need to conduct a proper study on commodity trading in retaining fairer prices for commodities. The issue was raised by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed during his talks with his Australian counterpart Mr Malcolm Fraser, in Kuala Lumpur today.

The prime minister points out that while prices of manufactured goods are fixed at the level bearing to the cost of production, in the case of commodities this is not done. It is fixed arbitrarily by brokers. The secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tan Sri Zakaria Ali, told newsmen this after the meeting between the two prime ministers. He said trade and economic issues dominated the discussions which were held at two levels. A restricted session was followed by a preliminary one attended by ministers and officials. Political issues are most likely to be discussed at the round of talks tomorrow afternoon.

In reviewing the current trade recession, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir stressed on the need for fairer rules of trade by reducing trade restrictions and protectionism. The developed world should also provide greater access to exports from developing countries. To this end he suggests that the industrialized world should not retain their low technology and labor intensive industries. They should instead relocate them in developing countries with suitable world materials and manpower.

The prime minister also says Malaysia and Australia can identify areas in which they can cooperate on bilateral basis on the relocation of suitable Australian industry to Malaysia. Some products can be processed more cheaply in this country for the Australian market in view of the availability of raw materials and low cost of labor.

Radio Commentary

BK020945 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Relations between Malaysia and Australia are as good as relations between countries can be in the present context of international relations. Little discord is expected in the talks between the Australian prime minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, and the Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed.

The talks between the two leaders are expected to be wide-ranging, but special emphasis will be given to economic cooperation and trade between the two countries. While trade between Malaysia and Australia has tripled since 1976, the trade balance is still very much in Australia's favor. Last year, for instance, Australia's exports to Malaysia, mainly metals, sugar and wheat, were worth over 1 billion ringgit, while Malaysia's exports to Australia, largely timber, wood, natural rubber and petroleum, were worth about 430 million ringgit. Mr Fraser is likely to be persuaded to open wider the door of the Australian market to Malaysian exports, especially manufactured and semimanufactured goods, to reduce the trade imbalance. It is also envisaged that Australia will be called upon to invest more in Malaysia.

Also likely to be featured in the talks are the Kampuchean issue, its coalition government and the Indochinese refugee problem. Malaysia is likely to call on Australia to give its support to the newly formed coalition government. As for the Indochinese refugee problem, Australia will be called upon to maintain its intake level. Last year it took in 15,000.

It is also expected that Malaysia will show its appreciation to Australia's recently adopted open-door policy in education, which enables Malaysians to study in Australian secondary schools. More and more students are going to Australia to further their studies because of the high cost of education in other countries. It is also to be hoped that it will not change its policy and increase the cost of education unreasonably.

As can be seen, while there is much to be discussed in the talks between the two leaders, there is also a minimum of outstanding problems which would cause disagreement and this would go a long way to further strengthen the existing close ties between Australia and Malaysia.

#### DATUK MUSA DENOUNCES MALAYSIAN COMMUNISTS

BK021343 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] The government will not bow to pressure from any organization in or outside the country which criticized the government as being unfair in detaining those involved in communist activities. The deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, says these organizations must also realize that the Malaysian Government will not compromise with the communists. They must also realize that the communists had carried out various activities, which have killed or maimed many Malaysians.

He made this clear at a thanksgiving gathering organized by the Ulu Muda Umno [United Malays National Organization] Division in (Sik) today. Datuk Musa said the government does not take lightly the influence of communists who are always waiting for the opportunity to carry out their terrorist activities. The communists had used various tactics and ways, including the use of religion, to influence the Muslims. Unfortunately, there are people who are not aware that they are being made use of by the communists. Datuk Musa stresses that the government will not allow the communists to gain power in the country.

#### SINGAPORE

#### AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ENDS SINGAPORE VISIT

BK311354 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Australia plans to maintain periodically a number of aircraft at (Tinga), while it withdraws part of its squadron of Mirages based in Singapore. The Australian defense minister, Mr Ian Sinclair, said that as his country upgraded its defense program, it was important that a way be found to recall the Mirages for retraining. Mr Sinclair said in this transition period, rotation stationing could be maintained in (Tinga) by the Royal Australian Air Force [RAAF]. He said that such stationing has been important in the defense relationship between Singapore and Australia. Mr Sinclair was speaking at a news conference at the Australian High Commission this morning. Earlier, he had talks with the foreign affairs and culture minister, Mr Dhanabalan, at city hall. Mr Sinclair left for the Philippines this afternoon to continue his tour of four ASEAN countries.

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